CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28640—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th Jany.
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1800	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4977	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tecque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st Week in Feby. for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd „ „ „
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st „ in March, „
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd „ „ „
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st „ in April, „

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle January and Middle April.
LYCIA*	3139	15th January and late April.
EUROPA	2300	Early February and early May.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late February and late May.
IONIA*†	5330	Middle March and early June.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th January, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 16th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	27th Jany.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	James Laird	20th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	James Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 4, 1892.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

		Cash.	Credit.
PRICE	Quarts	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 5 10
Do.	Pints	„ 2 12	„ 3 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[redacted]

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS
BOMBAY: 28, A
KARACHI: Bund
LONDON: 27, Le
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LONDON: 27, Le

PRICE CURRENT- Contains Shipping A ports and other Commerc per year.

CHAMPAGNES.

ADVANCED PRICES IN THE HOME MARKET.

MESSRS. POMMERY & GRENO, HEIDSIECK, and other Firms have increased the Price of their Champagnes 10s. per case, and there is considerable probability of a further advance at no distant period.

TREACHER & Co. fortunately secured a supply of Champagnes at the Old Rates, and for present Orders are enabled to quote as below:—

		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½ „	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½ „	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½ „	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½ „	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½ „	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½ „	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½ „	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½ „	18	0	20	0

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE WITHOUT ADVICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1. ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THESE Wines have been specially selected for us at the Vineyard, and are old and matured—

		Rs.	a.
OCEANA CLARET	per dozen	12	0
A Wine specially selected for us. No Wine can be compared to this at the price for excellency of body.			
OCEANA HERMITAGE	per dozen	21	0
A smooth, light, fine Wine, of very superior Claret character.			
OCEANA MARGEAU	per dozen	21	0
Perfect in bouquet and full-bodied. A fine, soft, and velvetty Wine.			
OCEANA HOCK	per dozen	21	0
This Australian Hock is a fine, generous Wine, of same body and fine bouquet.			

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA. Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City,

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LADIES' SUN

MELTONS, HELMETS, TERAI, prettily trimmed with handsome Gold and Silver Puggaries at HALF REGULAR PRICES. Also Ladies' Cloth Travelling Caps, Re. 1-8 each.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INFLUENZA.

THERE being now very little doubt that this contagious affection is travelling over India, we would draw attention to the following, which have been found most efficacious in PREVENTING and CUTTING SHORT this distressing complaint. They should be ready in every household:—

INFLUENZA DROPS (sixteen doses), Re. 1.

INFLUENZA SMELLING BOTTLE, easily carried about, and is used with great success as a preventive. Per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
VETERINARY LINIMENT
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.

Full directions accompany each Bottle.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
DEALERS IN
ARTICLES used in PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES
Made in three Rapidities: Ordinary, Rapid, Instantaneous.

LANTERN PLATES! BROMIDE PAPERS!!

PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

Complete outfits; everything ready to make Negatives and to Print, WITH INSTRUCTIONS, so that a Novice is enabled to start work at once.

COMPLETE SETS,
CAMERAS,
LENSES,
DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

Price List, with instructions, Free.

KEMP & Co., Ld., {Sassoon House, Cumballa Hill, Byculla,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANIMAL EYES.

WE are now shewing a Splendid Assortment of the above of the best manufacture, marked at LOW PRICES, and consisting of

TIGER,	LION,	BISON,
BEAR,	HYÆNA,	PANTHER,
BULL,	SAMBHUR,	BLACK BUCK,

WILD BOAR, and various others.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
TAN CREAM LEATHER
PRESERVATIVE
AND
POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.........MR. H. STANLEY.
49TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
MIKADO.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 14TH & 15TH,
"YEOMAN OF THE GUARD,"
With one of the best Cast ever given in Bombay.
First Appearance of Mr. F. WENTWORTH as JACK POINT.
Miss CISSIE DENVER as ELSIE MAYNARD,
Miss FANNY STANLEY as PHŒLIE MERYLL.

SATURDAY, 16TH,
OUR GRAND VARIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. T. EMPSON,
THE LION COMIQUE,
Manager of the Stanley Opera Company.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 OVERTURE AT 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. Zenana Boxes can be engaged.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT
To be given at the
TOWN HALL
THIS EVENING, at 9-15 P.M.,
UNDER THE PERSONAL PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PART I.

1. Madrigal......Come let us join the Roundelay..............W. Beale.
2. Song..........Don't be Sorrowful, Darling. Molloy.
   Mr. Andersen Clarke.
3. Song..........Bid me Discourse ....Bishop.
   Miss N. Tudball.
4. Violin (with Piano accomp)......Serenade............Schwaresska.
   Mr. Freyvogel and Mr. Metaxas.
5. Song..........The Midnight Parade......Loewe.
   Mr. Basil Scott.
6. Song..........A Night in June ....A. Goring Thomas.
   Mrs. Greenway.
7. Ballad..........Oft in the Stilly Night.......Moore.
   Mrs. A. C. Walker.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo....(a) Marche Religieuse ....Gounod
   (b) Intermezzo ....Tours.
   Mr. Mant.
2. Song..........Roberto, o tu che adoro....Meyerbeer.
   Mrs. A. C. Walker.
3. Song..........What will you do, Love? ..S. Lover.
   Mr. Andersen Clarke.
4. Song..........Venetian Song ....Tosti.
   Miss N. Tudball.
5. Violin (with Piano accomp)..Canzona....Raff.
   Mr. Freyvogel and Mr. Metaxas.
6. Part Song....You Stole my Love .... W. Macfarren.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS—Price, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1—can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., (where a Plan can be seen and places reserved) and also from—

Mrs. Yorke Smith, The Ridge, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Wilson, The Grange, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Carroll, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Stevens, School of Art.
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S. S. WISSMANN having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTER-SIGNATURE and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

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Bombay, 12th January, 1892.

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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR R. G. OXENHAM, M. A., Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, WILL DELIVER a LECTURE in the above Institute, on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1892, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"THE STARS and HOW TO OBSERVE THEM."

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

H. F. WESTON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gunfire, on MONDAY, the 1st February 1892, for the supply of 76,000 Imperial gallons of Kerosine Oil, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the year commencing 1st March 1892.

2. Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway, Ajmere, or to the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Forms) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 10 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th January, 1892.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!!

AGUE	SQUIBB'S	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	Instant relief is guaranteed	SPECIFIC
AGUE	For Ague, Chill, Influenza,	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	Malarious, Bilious, Remittent,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Intermittent and all other Epidemic	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Fevers.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Cold Cattarh, and Headeche,	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	Keep a bottle of it by you at home	SPECIFIC
AGUE	or travelling.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Positively eradicates and Neutralises	SPECIFIC
AGUE	poison from the system, quick,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	sure, and complete.	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It made me a different man."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It has been recommended in the	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Regiment."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"A wonderful Remedy."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Its effects are magic."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Pills or fluid, Re. 1.	SPECIFIC

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AFTERNOON „ 5 to 7 p.m.
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And no efforts are spared to make the Rink attractive and comfortable.

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Will be delivered by
COL. A. F. LAUGHTON, C.B.,
AT THE
TEMPERANCE HALL,
LOWER COLABA,
ON THURSDAY, 14TH INST.,
AT 8-30 P.M.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, January 4, 1892.

JOHN PREDIGER VINING.

THE abovenamed JOHN PREDIGER VINING arrived in Bombay Per Ship ORSO as Seaman, was discharged 8th February, 1864. In April, 1864, he was at Bhosawal employed on the Railway, and is supposed to have died there or at Bombay. INFORMATION REQUIRED as to date and place of death. The sum of £2 will be paid for authentic evidence of death.—Apply to

JOHN CUMBERLAND,
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As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this Furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

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The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries, and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

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These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

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J. NEUBERG,
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PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JANUARY, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 607,229
REST	„ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
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CAN BE HAD AT
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„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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OF THE
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Post Free.

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 990
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	982½xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. c.	80
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	819
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	359
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	237½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	830

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay, United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	460 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	442½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	977½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	222
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,370
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	267½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	103	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-4	
China Leaf	"	23	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	22-8	"
Do. do. new	"	22-5-6	"
Australia do.	"	22-15	
Bombay do.	"	22-8	
English Sovereigns	"	14-8	
Do. Drazons	"	14-7	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-12	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-15	
Carolas Dollars	"	327	Nominal.
Maxican do.	"	223	"
Fiye-Francs	"	231	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Christmas Treat, G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Parel, 4 p.m.
Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Concert in aid of Indo-British Institution, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Mikado," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Special Gospel Services by Lord Radstock, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Maria Taresa (s), from Hongkong; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; and Wissmann (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ibo (s), for Zanzibar, &c.; La Seyne (s), Aden, &c.; Deccan (s), Mauritius; and Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. La Seyne left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Maria Teresa entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.

PRINCE DAMRONG AT THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday, Prince Damrong, accompanied by members of his suite, visited the High Court; and they were all accommodated with seats on the bench in Mr. Justice Bayley's court, where they sat for some time.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—The attractive programme that was presented at this club last night repaid the labours of the contributors who provided ample fun in the first portion keeping the "ball rolling" to the interval. A large number responded and the gay assemblage thoroughly enjoyed the musical treat. The "Rough Diamond" was repeated, and the performers quite sustained the excellence of the delineations as when the piece was first produced.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening:—

Quadrille	Paul Jones	Coote.
Overture	The Armourer	Lortzing.
Valse	La Seranta	H L D'ArcyJaxone.
Selection	Genevieve deBrabant	Offenbach
Divertissement	Doux Yeux	H. Navaur.
Galop	Polo	Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played at the afternoon and evening sessions:—

March	Turkish Patrol	Tosti.
Valse	Toujours a Foi	R. Perzen.
Polka	Frivolite	A. Sergent.
Mazurka	Wanda	Gussow Lange.
Valse	Passing Clouds	Pront.
Schottische	Back Again	F. Laine.
March	Boulanger	La Care.
Polka	HappyThoughts	Bange.
Valse	Wedding Bells	R. Perzen.
Galop	La Republique	Glossen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN ANALYSIS OF OPIUM PREPARATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, a woman, named Lillbai, having her shop at Khoja Mohalla, was charged at the instance of Inspector Rustim Pestonji of the Opium Department, with possessing opium preparations in excess of ten tolas, on November 14, selling opium preparations on December 22, without a license, and not keeping her accounts in respect of a *bhang* license that had been issued to her under the Abkari provisions. When the opium preparations in the form of pills were seized they were sent to Dr. Barry, the Chemical Analyser to Government, who in his test reported on having found opium in the composition. The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging that the pills were a composition of spices. Mr. Dhurumsey, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, objected to the report going in, because the bottles containing the substance complained of had not been forwarded in the course of a judicial proceeding. The evidence of Dr. Deshmookh, Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, showed that meconic acid and morphia, characteristic ingredients of opium, were contained in the pills. Mr. J. Walsh, acting Assistant Collector, spoke to the sealing of the bottles and their despatch to the Chemical Analyser for the analysis of the preparation. Dr. Viccajee, M.D., Fellow of the University and Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government from 1866 to 1879, deposed to the tests resorted to for detecting morphia. He said it was very difficult to detect opium by the ordinary tests applied to organic matter. The testing by sulphuric and nitric acids produced the same colour in respect of opium, supari flour, and catechu. But unless confirmatory tests succeeded it was very doubtful whether opium was actually traced. The Magistrate upon this evidence gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused, and as the prosecuting official did not press the other charges he discharged her.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Gordon, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP.

THE first report of the local Government on the late crop of the season 1891-92 is as follows:—

The reports for late gingelly sowings are incomplete. The area under this crop is 152,000 acres or 22 per cent. below the normal, and 21 per cent. below last year's area for the corresponding taluks. The decrease is due to the unfavourable season. The crops are doing fairly except in the northern districts.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM CROP.

The final report received from the local Administration on the crop of the season 1891-92 is as follows:—

The autumn-grown *til* has all been harvested, and this includes nearly the whole of the crop grown in the northern districts. In the southern districts a large proportion of the *til* is grown as a cold-weather crop and this is still on the ground.

It will be observed that the areas given in column 2 of the appended statement differ in some cases very considerably indeed from those given in the preceding forecast. Since that forecast was drawn up the results have come to hand of a careful compilation of the survey statistics in districts where survey has been completed or is nearly completed. The figures are not for the same year in the case of all villages. But they give a more reliable indication of the area under crop than could be gained from the previous estimates.

The large falling off in area which some districts report may be generally attributed to the unfavourable character of the season. In Seoni, where the decrease is particularly large, it is ascribed to the extension of the cultivation of [redacted] oilseed known as *jagui* or *ramtilli* (and commer[redacted] expense of *til*.

The outturn has generally [redacted] than was anticipated, and in m[redacted] has been a very poor one. C[redacted] the standard estimates of acrea[redacted] the district anna-estimates indic[redacted] is not more than 62 per cent. [redacted] 1890. The exports during the [redacted] 31st March, 1891, were the larg[redacted] ing to 730,000 cwts., but at leas[redacted] was the produce of 1889. Bala[redacted] produce may keep exports up fo[redacted] but after that they may be [redacted] considerably compared with [redacted] preceding.

INDIAN PAT[redacted]

APPLICATION in respect of [redacted] invention has been filed, duri[redacted] 2nd January 1892, under the pro[redacted] 1888, in the Office of the Secret[redacted] the Inventions and Designs Act, [redacted]

William White Robertson, of [redacted] in India, an Engineer in [redacted] Department, for improvemen[redacted] process of building, and in [redacted] cation and distribution of supp[redacted] ses, etc., for floors, platforms an[redacted]

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC, wh[redacted] January number of the *Welsh*[redacted] Sir Charles Dilke from the [redacted] "that good man, Stead," is a[redacted] and the London correspond[redacted] journal. He employed his [redacted] writing, and in promoting [redacted] objects that he has at heart. H[redacted] in the journalistic way, and [redacted] recently-formed Press Circle a[redacted] of luxury and ease on the Tha[redacted]

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE TELANG.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT BY WEAVERS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* IMAM SAHEB WALLAD ABDULA AND RAJAB WALLAD MIRA.

THESE were two cases which came up for review on their Lordships having called for the papers and proceedings in both. In the first of the cases, Mr. B. P. Joshi, First-Class Magistrate of Sholapore, had directed that the accused, who was charged before him with breach of a contract, under Section 2 of Act 13 of 1859, should work out the contract, which he had entered into with the complainant, a weaver, named Mahomed Saheb Mahomed, from whom he had received an advance of Rs 40, but after working for only a few days, declined to complete the contract or return the advance. In the second case, the accused had received an advance of Rs. 75 from another weaver, under promise of working for him for two years and a half, but after working for a month, had absconded for a period of six years. Mr. W. Doderet, First-class Magistrate of Sholapur, who heard the case, directed that the accused should, from the date of the court's order, work out the unexpired term of two years and five months.

Their Lordships, having taken into consideration the circumstances of the two cases, Mr. Justice Jardine in delivering the decision of the court, said:—In disposing of these two cases we think it desirable, for the guidance of the Magistrates, to mention the decisions which have been passed on the Act. The interpretations of the Breach of Contract Act 13 of 1869 have not been uniform, except as to the classes of persons made subject to its operation. In Taradoss' case, 8 W. R., 69 Cr. R., the scope of the Act is restricted to fraudulent breaches; and the same view seems to have been held in Reg. *vs.* Jethya, 9 Bom., H. C. R. 171. In the first case, however, the advance of money had been worked off, and in the second the judgment states that no money in advance was received, the consideration for the agreement to work for the complainant being an old debt. The terms in these contracts were for 97 months and for 3 seasons respectively. In Vernede vs. Abdul, 2 Mad. H C. R. 427, the Judges remark that the Act was passed for the purpose of punishing fraudulent breaches of contract: and held that imprisonment by order of the Magistrate did not bar civil suit for recovery of the money advanced. But in Q. E. vs. Indarjit, I.L.R., 11 Allah. 262, Mr. Justice Straight differed from the decision in Taradoss' case, and held that the scope of the enacting section 2 extended to wilful breaches and breaches without lawful and reasonable excuse, although the preamble referred only to fraudulent breaches. Here the contract was for three years. In Koonjobeharry's case, 14 W. R., 29 Cr. R., the contract extended over three years, not continuously, but for one season only in each year. The Court decided that such a contract was reasonable and might be enforced under the Act. This decision was followed in J. Lyall's case, 18 W. R., 53 Cr. R. The grounds on which the case of Empress *vs.* Bhagwan Bhivsan, I.L.R. 7 Bom. 379, was decided are not clear from the report. In the case of which a note is found in 7 Mad. H. C. 31 Ap. the defendant, in consideration of an advance of Rs. 95 received from the complainant bound himself to work for the complainant until the repayment of the amount advanced. The District Magistrate referred the trying Magistrate's order on the ground that it sanctioned a species of slavery. The High Court held that the contract was clearly not within the Act, and observed that a construction must not be adopted which would enforce a contract in the violation of a law of a more stringent nature. The tendency of such contracts to oppress is noticed in Taradoss' case. In a case at I.L.R. 7, Mad. 131, the Queen against Tulukanam, where the term was for 20 weeks, the contract was held enforceable. In Taradoss' case and in Reg. *vs.* Jethya the distinction between an advance for work on the one hand and a premium in a contract or an old loan on the other is noted. The case of Ramprassad, I.L.R. 3, Allah. 744, proceeds on this distinction. "The contract was for nothing more than for a loan of money, to which was attached a condition that the borrowers, in consideration of receiving the loan, should work for complainant and not transfer their services elsewhere until they repaid the money. This was something quite different to any contract which the Act contemplated." It would appear from these cases that although the Act being penal.—*In re* Kittu, I.L.R. 11, Mad. 332, has been strictly interpreted; yet as it was passed for the protection of employers, Unwin *vs.* Clarke, L.R.I.Q.B., 422, the Courts have not yet refused to extend its provisions to contracts extending over several years where there was nothing unreasonable or contrary to public policy. The cases show that the Act only applies where there has been "an advance of money on account of any work," which words do not include mere loans or old debts, and the language used shows plainly that the interference of the Magistrate is limited to cases where the neglect or refusal to perform is wilful and without lawful and reasonable excuse. As a rule the legislature has agreed "with the great body of jurists in thinking that, in general a mere breach of contract ought not to be an offence, but only to be the subject of a civil action." Macaulay's Report of Commissioners on the Penal Code quoted in Stokes' Substantive Law 62. Act 13 of 1859 is, like chap. 19 of the Penal Code, an exception. But as in Unwin *vs.* Clarke it is the duty of the Court to consider whether any excuse averred is lawful and reasonable; the Magistrate has to use a judicial discretion, and probably there would be room for the application of the principle stated in Banks *vs.* Crossland, L. R. 10. Q. B. 97, in construing the English statutes of a similar kind that a man cannot be treated as a criminal for not performing a contract which could not be enforced against him by civil process, although in *In re* Kittu, I. L. R. 11, Mad. 332, it was held that the Limitation Act of 1877 is no bar to a claim under Act 13 of 1859 to recover an advance. The question of limitation does not appear to have come before the other High Courts, and it is not necessary for our decision to determine that point. We have now to consider the two cases which come before the Court in riview by the light of these decisions. The record in No. 501 shows that there was an advance of Rs. 40, and that the accused agreed to work it off by a reduction of Rs. 2 from his month's wages. After thus reducing the debt by Rs. 4 he left the employment. The Magistrate has ordered him to return to his work and apparently he consented so to do. This order may be held justified under some of the decisions mentioned, and the Court sees no reason to interfere of its own motion. In the other case, No. 509, which was tried by Mr. Doderet, there is no evidence, admission nor finding that the Rs. 52 received by the accused in cash and the Rs. 13 and Rs. 10 paid to different people on his behalf were an advance on account of work. The statement of the accused was that the money was advanced to him twelve years before on a bond to pay for his marriage expenses, that he then worked five years for complainant, and afterwards gave the present bond presumably for the old debt. The complainant deposed that the money was advanced, but he did not state that the advance was on account of work to be performed, and the Magistrate did not question him as to the plea of the accused that the bond was for an old debt. The written contract sued upon, which is dated the 24th December, 1885, does not allude to any advance. On the contrary it stipulates very plainly that [redacted] he accused workman is to receive wages for his work s they accrue due: and it provides that he is to take receipt for any money he may repay. The weaver ontracts to work for the complainant for two and-a-alf years, and promises to repay the Rs. 75 if during hat interval he transfers his services to anybody else. he case appears to be on all fours with *In re* Ramrasad, I. L. R. 3, Allah. 744, and to fall within the rinciple of Reg. *vs.* Jethya 9th Bom. H. C. 171, and he case in 3 Mad. H. C. 31 Ap. The evidence is that he default occurred five years ago. We are of opinion hat the conditions required to give jurisdiction to the agistrate under section 2 of the Act did not exist, nd that he ought not to have passed the order which equired the accused to work for the complainant for years and 5 months as a weaver artisan from the ate of the order. We now set the order aside and irect that the Magistrate inform the accused of his decision. The remedy of the complainant is by civil suit.

THE LOSS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously subscribed	4,160	1
Officers and Crew of H. M. I. M. S. "Investigator"	98	6
Captain H. B. Hooper, I. M.	25	0
K. V. Bacon, Esq.	10	0
Mr. C. T. Horan (late I. M.)	10	0
Total	4,303	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 11.

10 p.m.	75·0

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

6 a.m.	69·9
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	78·4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Capt L Baccarani, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain H Bray, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Capt R W Gimblett, will sail to-day for Kurrachee and Kattyawar coast, with a general cargo, and Lt-Col Browell and 66 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain R Deperis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo, Mr Rottermond as a cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE s s Wissmann, 286 tons, Capt H Weisskan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (29th December), with a general cargo, Mr Trippen as a cabin passenger, and 24 deck.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Mr D Tricol. For Suez—Mr G Schneider. For Zanzibar—Revd S Weighell. For Kurrachee—Mr Chapline, and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurachee (9th January) via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—His Highness the Rao Sahib of Cutch, and 75 followers, Prince Kulooba, Col F C Hunter, C B, C S I, Mrs Hunter, Miss Hunter, Rao Bahadoor Motilallbai, Dr B J Damania, Mr Pestonjee Sorabjee, Mr Pallonjee Bezonjee, Mr Gelhabhai Liliadhar, Mr Chunilal Amintram, Mr S R Nacha, one havildar and 5 men 17th Regt and 295 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kovno	1094	Forth	A	F Muir & Co
" Clan Gordon	1313	Morison	B	F Muir & Co
" Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	Bo & P S N Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Nyanza	1421	Symons	F	Allana Munjee & Co
H M S Schwalbe	670	Oelrichs	G	German Man-of-War
S.S. Yeddo	1213	Moore	H J	F Muir & Co
" Hesper	1776	Jobson	K	W& A Graham & Co
" Siam	1588	Weighell	M	P & O S N Co
" Guttenfels	1750	Thorman	N	Glade & Co
" Camorta	1355	Blott	P	M Mackenzie & Co
" L Armstrong	2041	Abbott	Q	T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Kaveri	199	..	Shepphered & Co
" Krishna		Nacoda	do.
" Neera		do.	do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
" Bisagno	1487	Baccaroni	4	F Bozzoni
" Teheran	1671	Sams	5	P & O Co
" Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	6	P & O Co
" Maria Teresa	1922	De Peris	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
" Lycia	2116	Fletcher	10	K Nixon & Co
" Inchlonga	1944	Hanbury	12	K Nixon & Co
" C. T. Jones	1561	Thomas	13	Ralli Brothers
" Pembridge	1903	Barge	16	B Craig & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Maria Teresa (s)	Deperis	Hongkong, Dec 22.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 9.
	Wissmann (s)	Weisskan	Zanzibar, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Ibo (s)	Da Costa	Zanzibar, &c.
	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden, &c.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Mauritius.
	Bisagno (s)	Baccarani	Hongkong.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Gimblett, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.
" Carthage, for London, &c,
" Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Aston Hall, for Malta and Liverpool.
" Idar, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
Schooner Aljofar, for Quillemane.
" Flor de Mar, for Delagoa Bay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
9	Clan Macpherson s	......	Calcutta.
	Rewa s	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—6 casks soft soap, E A Hoosen; 25 bales brown paper, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 31 bales writing papers, Abdul H Essoofbhoy; 4 casks soft soap, M Girdhurdas; 33 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 36 cases whisky and 25 cases wine, Cowasjee Pestonjee; 125 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 101 cases whisky, S Cowasjee.

City of Edinburgh s—91 cases whisky and 40 cases wine D Cowasjee; 30 cases wine, Treacher and Co; 50 cases whisky, The Bombay Co.

Clan Alpine s—10 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

Niagara s—120 cases whisky, 15 cases wine and 5 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—6 cases medicine, &c. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 qr casks brandy, Phillips and Co.

Oceana s—27 cases port wine, &c. Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Malwa s—6 cases medicine, Vussonjee Nathoo and Co.

Oriental s—10 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

Chyebassa s—50 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee.

FROM HARENTE.

Ravenna s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—6 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 73 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 25 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 90 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 750 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas; 70 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 11 tons teelseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 430 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales wool, Nursey Khataoo; 150 bales wool, N D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Niagara s—83 bales cotton waste and 118 bales twist, waste, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 520 bales cotton fly and 46 bales twist waste, T Jeewraj; 495 bales cotton fly and 3 bales twist waste, M Bhimjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 84 bales cotton fly, R R Parukh and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Gordon s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 5 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 13 cwts loose bone Croft Wells, and Co; 12½ cwts rosa oil, R Goolam Hoosen; 10 cwts mother-of-pearshell, H F Khaky.

Lady Armstrong s—61 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 16 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 649½ cwts wheat Khatow Dedor; 2,800 cwts wheat, and 4,300 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers; 48 cwts peacock feathers, P Nusserwanjee; 10 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co; 57 cwts bone-meal, Croft Wells and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Carthage s—15 cwts peacock feathers, B Saleen; 200 cwts olibanum and 37½ cwts turmeric, M Laljee; 9,642 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 33 cwts fishmaws, M Ludha Khutow; 3,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 227½ cwts olibanum, M Cassambhoy and Co; 18 bales skins and hides, C Jooma and Co; 100 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 4 cases nutmeg, 22 cwts gum, 18 cwts olibanum and 8 cwts crotonseed, M Rahimbhoy and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas; 1,162 cwts myrabollams, S Rowjee; 20 cases bristles, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2,000 cwts maize, A Blascheck and Co; 460 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 48 cwts fishmaws and 32 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, L Dewjee; 2,995 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 cwts peacock feathers, S Peerbhoy Dunnjee; 36 bales skins, H T H Gunney; 25 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 29 cwts gum, 16 cases cardamomseed and 4 cases nutmeg, C Chuterbhooj; 174 cwts olibanum, 3 cases nutmeg, 4 cases cordomomseed and 8 cwts gum, M Fuckeerbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Oberon s—662 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Pembridge s—200 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

Yeddo s—1,500 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldas; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 999½ cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga s—540 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400½ cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hesper s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 254 cwts gum, F S Punnett; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Maria Teresa s—200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—200 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 38 cwts olibanum, M Framjee; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 5 bales twist and 43½ cwts wheat flour, Sassoon J Sassoon and Co.

Mirzapore s—24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, The Union S and M Co.

Mirzapore s—20 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 11 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, The Sum Mills; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 26 chests opium, E J Abraham; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, Thos. G Hill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—179 bales cotton, R Foolchund.

Vadala s—200 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

PROGRESS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MR. T. R. WATT, Chairman of the G. I. P. Railway, at the half-yearly meeting, availed himself of the opportunity to offer a short narrative and retrospect illustrative of the progress of the Company and their business, which will probably be of interest, especially to those who may not be familiar with the earlier history of the undertaking. "The formation of railways in India," he said, "is the work of only the last forty years or thereabouts. It is not my present purpose to dilate upon the manifold benefits which have been conferred upon India by the introduction of railways—still, in view of adverse conditions which arise from time to time, and which unhappily, to some extent now prevail, I cannot refrain from remarking that when we in England read of apprehended famine in various parts of India, as has been but too frequently the case of late, the thought must be present to most minds that, sad as the sufferings are of the afflicted people, how infinitely worse would they be but for the advantages and facilities which the railway system, as now in operation from one end of India to the other, gives to Government and the authorities in meeting the distress. The number of miles of railway open for traffic in India, as shown by the latest report of the Director-General of Railways, is 16,966, of which number 1,491 miles are due to the Great Indian Peninsula, inclusive of the State lines worked by this Company. The Act which incorporated this Company was passed in the Session of Parliament 1849, and shortly after the passing of the Act—*viz.*, on the 17th August, 1849, the contract was entered into with the (then) East India Company, and under that and succeeding contracts for raising capital, the railway exists. The first contract provided for the construction of a line from Bombay to Callian, a distance of about 33 miles, termed the experimental line, and the capital, estimated as required for the same, and authorised to be raised by shares bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, amounted to £500,000. Work in India commenced with the arrival in Bombay in February, 1850, of the engineering staff, sent out from England. The staff had been carefully selected by the late Robert Stephenson, who was the Company's consulting engineer down to his death. The chief of the staff was Mr. James J. Berkley, brother to Mr. George Berkley, the Company's present consulting engineer, with Mr. C. B. Ker, as first assistant, and Mr. R. W. Graham, as second. I am happy to see my friend Mr. Graham here to-day. His presence after so long a time gives greater reality to us of the birth of this great undertaking. The first section of the line from Bombay to Tanna, (20¾ miles) was laid out and constructed under Mr. Graham's charge as engineer, Messrs. Faviell and Fowler having been the contractors. Mr. James Berkley died in England in the year 1862, a victim to malarial influences of an Indian climate, he having been invalided home, but his great talents and earnest application to duty have left a lasting mark on the earlier development of the Indian railway system. The whole of the Great Indian Peninsula lines, as existing from Bombay over the Bhore and Thul Ghats, were laid out and adopted upon Mr. James Berkley's responsible advice. The section from Bombay to Tanna was opened for public traffic on the 18th April, 1853, with great ceremonial, and amidst public enthusiasm and rejoicings. This portion was the first railway opened in India, a circumstance too often lost sight of. The first portion of the experimental line of the East Indian Railway Company, the next railway in India, was not opened until the 15th August, 1854, and therefore the Great Indian Peninsula possesses the distinction of *primus* in India among railways. The lines to extreme limits were not completely opened for traffic until the 1st May, 1871. The last link from the Krishna River to Raichore (15½ miles) and connecting the line with the Madras Railway, was opened on that date—its completion having been retarded by the time required in building the great viaduct across the river Krishna. In the earlier days the construction of railways in India was not comparatively speaking, the easy matter it has become later. Experience had to be gained, the rudest and slowest means of transport were alone available for the carriage of the permanent way and other materials, and work had to be organised and arranged for in districts and situations totally devoid of proper roads. Above all, this Company passed through the dark time of the Mutiny, during which operations were impeded and greatly thrown back. To show our progress and present position I have here a statement of the traffic results for the last twenty years, *viz.*, from the 1st July, 1871—being the first year after completion, to the 30th June, 1891—and have divided that time into quinquennial stages. I will not trouble you with all the figures of the paper, but will mention only the salient ones of the earliest and latest dates. Comparing, then, the last five years to the 30th June, 1891, with the first five years to the 30th June, 1876, the number of miles worked was 1,475 and 1,268, respectively, and, using round figures, the number of passengers forty-six millions and three-quarters, as compared with sixteen millions and three-quarters, or an increase of 179 per cent.; while the tons of goods carried were fourteen millions, as compared with five millions' showing an increase of 183 per cent. The total revenue was seventeen millions and three-quarters, as compared with nine millions and a quarter, being an increase of 92 per cent. I will now state the average percentage of the net revenue per annum on capital for the four periods—in the first it is £3 7s. 5d. per cent.; in the second, £5 7s. 6d.; in the third, £6 16s. 4d.; and in the last, £7 15s. 8d. per cent. I am sure that you all must see in those figures evidence of the great and rapid improvement which has occurred in the time in conditions closely affecting the material welfare and prosperity of the people of India; and they are to me particularly gratifying, inasmuch as the business of the Company and the promotion of its interests have been my continual care and work since February 1854, when I first joined the service in India.

INDIAN LAPIDARIES.

THERE are about 100 merchants at Cambay, writes the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, who deal in agates, and from 2,500 to 3,000 artisans are employed there, the annual outturn ranging from £2,000 to £3,000. They make paper-cutters, armlets, jewellery boxes, and other articles of green moss-stone, white agate, and of blood-stone of red and pinkish colour. Paper-weights and rulers are made of the famous Trichinopoly marble, which is of a bluish-grey colour, hard, and takes an excellent polish. It is a cretaceous rock, consisting chiefly of well-preserved specimens of shells, with sometimes pebbles and fragments of fossil wood.

In Agra, paper-weights, knife handles, &c., are made of agate, jasper, and onyx. Plates, small boxes, paper-weights, and inkstands are made of soapstone. The manufacture of ornamental work in soapstone has been in vogue in Agra for over 30 years, and the delicacy of the carving and the beauty of the patterns have acquired for its products a very wide popularity.

The same workmen who prepare this well-known inlaid marble work are employed in the carving of soapstone articles. The lapidaries of Bhira, in the Punjab, make the hilt or handle of knives and whips, caskets, and paper-weights of the false jade or serpentine. This green, jade-like stone has not yet been assigned its proper name. It is not true jade; being much softer than that of Silesia or China; nor do authorities on the subject admit it to be plasma.. It is said to be found near Kandahar, and to be brought down the river Indus on rafts floated with inflated skins, to Attock, where it is carried to Bhira. Other stones resembling serpentine and purbeck marble, are used as handles, and also in the fashioning of toys and small objects, such as paper-weights, by the lapidary cutlers of Bhira. There are valuable quarries near Balasore in India, from which a description of chlorite or black marble, is obtained, from which plates, dishes, cups, and other household utensils are made These fetch high prices, and are much sought after.

THE wills announced during the week include those of the Right Hon. Cecil Ralph Howard, sixth Earl of Wicklow, £20,745 (including £238 in England); of Mr. George Meakin, late of Creswell Hall, Staffordshire, J.P., earthenware manufacturer, £243,546; of Mr. John Letts, £46,000; of the Rev. Thomas Woodruff, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Westow, Huntingdonshire, £32,000; and of Mr. Robert Alger Newbon, late of 15, Compton-terrace and 275, Upper-street, Islington, auctioneer, £130,007.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

IT will be too much for mortal patience, writes the *Times* in a leading article, if last winter, which every one admitted to be unprecedented, is destined to have a successor as bad as itself. This year everything has been topsyturvy. The winter with which it opened was arctic in intensity and almost arctic in length, beginning in November and not ending till some time after the horrible blizzard of March. The spring that followed was cold and cheerless. There was no summer to speak of; merely a succession of rainy days, alternating with days which only threatened rain. In September there was one week of fine weather; and with the beginning of October there broke the first of the gales which, till last week, succeeded one another with a regularity and a violence which were equally agreeable. Then, on Friday last, there began this anticyclone which still prevails over Western Europe. What suggests the terrible prospect of a repetition of last winter's performance is the curious exactness with which the worst symptom has recurred. It was on December 22, 1890, that London experienced one of the blackest, the coldest fogs on record. Last Tuesday was also December 22, and the fog was quite as bad, in London and on the Mersey, as it had been a year before. Thus there is some ground for the instinctive fears that such a week as this suggests. We know so little about the laws of the weather that, if a week this year resembles a week last year, we jump to the conclusion that the whole season will repeat itself. Of course this is not so; but a time like that through which we are now passing is bad enough to excuse any gloomy prophecies.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, DEC. 18.

Royal Artillery.

THE undermentioned Lieut-Cols and Cols, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Cols, are placed on half pay:—C J Deshon, D S O, G M B, Hornsby, and A Burton-Brown.

Lieut-Col and Col H A Barker, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on retired pay.

The undermentioned officers to be Lieut-Cols:—Lieut-Col C B Wickham, from half-pay, vice Col C J Deshon, D S O; Maj W A Eden, vice Col G M B Hornsby; Lieut-Col H G F Siddons, from half-pay, vice Col A Burton-Brown; Lieut-Col C M Smith from half-pay vice Col H A Barker.

The promotion of Maj R P Leach, which was notified in the 'Gazette' of Nov 10, 1891, is post-dated to Nov. 21, 1891.

The undermentioned officers to be Majs:—Maj E J K Priestly from Supernumerary to be establishment vice W J Robertson, deceased; Capt R E Boothby vice W A Eden; Capt W H Darby vice W S Baldock promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

The undermentioned officers to be Capts:—Lieut R W Breeks, vice W H H Waters; Capt A C Daniell, from the Seconded List, vice E D H Buckley; Lieut G F Herbert, vice F R Drake, appointed to the Asiatic Artillery, Mauritius; Capt A C Burmester from the Seconded List, vice R E Booth by; Lieut C G Oldfield, on the Seconded List; Lieut O C Williamson, vice W H Darby.

Lieut C E Stewart, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice F W D Quinton, seconded.

The undermentioned officers on the Indian Establishment are placed on the Seconded List whilst going through the long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery:—Capt C A Howard, Capt N B Inglefield, Capt A T Baker, Lieut P D Hamilton, Lieut A F S Scott, and Lieut W F T Corrie.

The undermentioned officers on the Indian Establishment, who have completed the long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, are brought on the Establishment from the Seconded List:—Capt E G Nicolls, Capt E Guinness, Capt S Belfield, and Lieut G Campbell-Johnston.

The undermentioned officers are placed on the Seconded List:—Capt W Hely-Hutchinson Waters, for service on the Staff; Capt E D H Buckley, for service as an Adjt of Militia; Lieut M A C Crowe for service with a Bengal Mountain Battery; Lieut G McK Franks, for service with a Bengal Mountain Battery; Lieut H C Marshall for service as a Second Class Assist Inspector of Warlike Stores; Lieut E A Routh is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The undermentioned Gent Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts:—H E Molesworth, in succession to Lieut H L N Beynon, appointed an Instructor in Range-finding; H C Hall, in succession to Lieut M A C Crowe; R O Marton, in succession to Lieut G McK Franks; H C T Hildyard, in succession to Lieut E A Routh; J G Austin, in succession to Lieut W W C D O'Bignell deceased; C F Phipps, in succession to Lieut R W Breeks; S F Gosling, in succession to Lieut H C Marshall; B Atkinson, in succession to Lieut G F Herbert.

Sec Lieut L N Gooding, from the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut O C. Williamson.

Lieut A F Becke, from the Carmarthen Artillery, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut A F S Scott.

Lieut F O Wyatt, from the Lancashire Artillery, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut W F T Corrie.

Qmstr and Honorary Capt T Langrish is placed on retired pay.

Half-Pay—Maj W S Baldock, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut-Col.

MEMORANDUM.

Col G A Noyes, half-pay, Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 22.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut John Flint to be Captain vice A H M Edwards, seconded. Second Lieut S F Legge to be Lieutenant, vice J Flint.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut O B B Smith to be Lieutenant, on augmentation.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut Bernard R Dietz is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col Henry Meredith Vibart (late Madras), on the Indian Supernumerary List, retired on an Indian pension and extra annuity. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Charles Howard Peregrine Christie, vice Col W J Engledue, placed on halfpay; Samuel Compton Turner, vice Col R V Riddell (late Bengal) placed on the Indian Supernumerary List. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Algernon Campbell Foley, vice C H P Christie; Charles Henry Darling, vice S C Turner. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Arthur Lake Swainson, vice W V Constaple, promoted; Harry Broke, vice R H Jennings, promoted; John Spottiswoode Purvis, vice A C Foley; Herman Bonham-Carter, vice H E M Lindsay, retired; Ernest Frederick Taylor, vice C H Darling.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Major Bryan Palmes retires on retired pay; Capt. Edward M. Poynton to be Major, vice B. Palmes.

The Royal Irish Regt.—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—A. V. Alexander, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, to August 12, 1891, vice A. J. Ralph, seconded; S. St. Leger, to August 12, 1891, to complete establishment; H. N. Kelley, to August 12, 1891, to complete establishment; C. M. O'Reilly, to August 12, 1891, to complete establishment; W. T. Blunt to August 26, 1891, to complete establishment; Second Lieut. C. E. Galwey to be Lieutenant, vice G. O. R. Wynne, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—L R Stopford Sackville, vice Col G E Boyle, retired; CecilHarley St Paul, vice Col L V Swaine, C B, C M G, retired on half-pay. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Harry James Fergusson, vice L R Stopford Sackville; William W Cole Verner, vice the Hon P Sidney, retired; H. Pelham Burn, vice J D Mansel promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; FS Whittington Raikes vice C H St Paul. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Henry Cecil Petre, vice H J Fergusson; Albert Victor Jenner, D S O, in succession to Major W W C Verner, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; William Vernon Eccles, vice F S W Raikes. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H M Biddulph, vice H C Petre; J H D Savile vice A V Jenner, D S O; Reginald Alexander, vice W V Eccles.

Lieut-Col and Col A Walker, Royal Artillery, is granted the local rank of Major-General, whilst Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Capt H F Chesney, Royal Engineers, is granted the local rank of Major whilst Assistant Director, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—George Fox, the Connaught Rangers; Charles Holden, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians); Nathaniel John Drewin, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); James King, the Border Regt.

THE employment of bloodhounds for military outpost service has lately been tried with great success in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia. The War Office has accordingly decided that a number of these animals shall be allotted to every regiment in the above provinces.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Abdoola Parpia and Bai Janbai Jamal, widow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th of July 1888, and in the deed of further charge, dated the 25th day of June, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Colaba Estate, in the island of Bombay admeasuring 1,304 square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by land leased to Joomabhoy Moosa, on the south by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, on the east by the Sassoon Dock siding, and on the west by Wodehouse Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2-9705, and are situated in the registration district of Bombay, together with the buildings and dwelling-houses standing thereon, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at Bhoiwada or Cawasjee Soobedar Street, within the Fort, by order of Mr. Dinshaw Jeewajee Dhondy, and on account and at the risk of Joosub Datoo and Hajee Mahomed Tyeb.

The materials of the four-storied house, No. 66, in the said street.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction.

1 case 54 pieces tweed, coating, cashmere, &c.
1 case 68 pieces alpaca, coating, Italian, satin, merino, and cashmere.
2 cases 80 pieces cashmere.
1 case 28 pieces woollen homespun coating.
1 case 12 pieces black woollen coating.
2 cases ladies' dress cloth, tweed, coating, serge, &c.

The above pieces will all be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Marvaree Anunda Sewa and on account and at the risk of Bora Adamjee Sumsoodeen—

A number of gold ornaments consisting of sackla, bangles, toolsipati, chains, rings earrings, &c.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, behind St. John's Church, by order of Hurrichund Juggonath and on account and at the risk of NOORBHOY LUTIFFJEE Khundwawalla, the materials of Barrack No. 7 consisting of teak rafters, posts, battens, stone slabs, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 13, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Apollo Street a consignment of gold pearl and diamond jewellery, consisting of brooches, chains, lockets, rings, buttons, pencils, toothpins, pin case, seals, and many other fancy articles. Also silver cup napkin rings and a lot of old copper coins, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE AND SWEEPINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned, the following bags landed ex s. s. "Waverley.

56 bags rice.
22 bags sweepings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW WADY AND AT ROWLEE STREET, IN THE VILLAGE OF SION, RESPECTIVELY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harrichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 15th day of August, 1888, and 21st day of April, 1890, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

On FRIDAY, the 15th January, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka hilly ground, situate at Rowlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 3352, and Street No. 1493, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 21, New No. 18584, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 640, containing by admeasurement 1076 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, south, east and west by Government ground.

LOT No. 2.

At 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 16th January.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 285 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4862, and Street Nos. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 64, New No. 64, old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 355, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Raghoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrushna Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH CHANDELIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mr. E. Meiffre's office, Military Square, Fort, by order of the concerned and an account and at the risk of the first purchaser, K. KHAKIBHOY PUDDUMSEY.

A lot of rich chandeliers by Baccarat.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 good buffalo in calf with calf, giving 10 Seers of milk daily when in milk.
1 handsome strong four seated open carriage, with a fast-trotting iron grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong built glass-fronted miniature brougham
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14.1½, 6 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box (in good order.)

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Moree Road, Mahim, Teak and Blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussel carpets, &c., the property of the late Mr. HENRY LINKS.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost property.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweeping, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE STONE QUARRY AT MANOWREE.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., the following lands, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Hirjeebhoy Manockjee Vasunwalla, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Alexander Allan, since deceased.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, tenements, and hereditaments, situate and lying at Manowree, in the division of Dharavi, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Tanna, in the subdistrict of Salsette and district of Tanna Registrar bearing Survey No. 267, and admeasuring about 13 acres and 14 goonthas, and bounded on the north and east by hilly ground belonging to Government, beyond which is Government grazing ground, and on the south and west by sea.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, tenements, and hereditaments, situate and lying at Manowree, in the division of Dharavi, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Tanna, in the sub-district of Salsette and district of Tanna Registrar, bearing Survey No 268, admeasuring about 6 acres and 26 goonthas and bounded on the north and west by the said Government grazing ground, and on the south and east by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 13, 1892.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NOTICE.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES IN THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

OUR ATTENTION having been called to a circular issued by Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay, in which it is stated that the Firm for which they are Agents are the EXCLUSIVE MAKERS OF FIRE ENGINES TO THE METROPOLITAN (LONDON) FIRE BRIGADE, we beg to present below a Statement showing the Fire Engines in use by the Brigade at this date from which it will be seen that OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE MACHINES HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED BY US. For verification of the figures and testimony as to the satisfactory working and durability of our Engines we have no hesitation in referring enquirers to the Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, London.

[STATEMENT.]

—	Number in use by Metropolitan Fire Brigade.	Makers.	
		Shand Mason & Co.	Other Makers
Land Steam Fire Engines.	47	29	18
Floating Steam Fire Engines	9	6	3
Manual Fire Engines	95	67	28
	151	102	49

The suitability of our Steam Fire Engines for use in Eastern climates has been specially demonstrated by the success attending the scores of them in use by the Council of India and public and private Fire Brigades throughout India, Japan, and China, while the constant demand for our various patterns of metallic Manual Fire Engines is sufficient evidence of the satisfaction given by the many hundreds of these Machines already supplied to Municipalities and property owners in India and other hot climates.

We conclude that the circular referred to in the foregoing was issued in ignorance of the true facts and not wilfully to deceive, but as the Statements contained therein are so very misleading we have thought it right to publicly correct the serious error made.

SHAND, MASON & Co.

75, Upper Ground St., Blackfriars Road, London, Dec. 21st, 1891.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

ANY PERSON can have the PICK of 37 WALERS, being the balance of Mr. Baldock's Shipment, for Rs. 500 each Horse. Early application is necessary, as they will be sold immediately in one lot. Stables at Queen's Road, near Charni Road Railway Station.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.......... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of remaining packages of very superior transparent and high class printed, enamelled, gilt and of latest shape Chinaware from well known manufacturers in London, the same consisting of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches flat and deep plates, covered dishes, soup and sauce tureens, 5 to 20 inches flat dishes covered and H. W. V. dishes, tea, coffee and breakfast cups and saucers, milk and cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins B. and B. plates, butter pads, milk pails, muffin dishes, slop basins, bowls, toast racks, egg cups, washhand basins, water jugs, tumblers, brush, soap and sponge boxes, bed-pans, water pails, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., by SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, at Meadow Street, No. 4, godown on ground floor of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's office.

Will be put up for sale in small lots suitable to the convenience of purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 13, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

FRIDAY'S quotation of 95⅝, for Consols continued to rule in London yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 106½; but the market rates of discount are quoted by Reuter ⅞ per cent. higher on short London Bills, at 2⅞, and ⅛ lower on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, the former quotation being probably given in error for 1⅞, showing a decline of ⅛ from Friday's rate. The price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d. per oz. to 43d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £72⅞ for Fours, and £71⅛ for 4½ per Cents; and in New York, the metal was 1½ cent down, at 93 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 450,000 ounces of Silver in 93·50 to 93·58 cents. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at thirty days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4 5-16d. Paris quotations have been mutilated in transmission.

The price of Braziers' Copper declined 10s. per ton, say to £57-10; but Yellow Metal was ⅛ dearer, at 5¾.

The periodical Skin Sales commenced in London yesterday with Goat Skins, of which 880,000 were put forward; and common qualities were 1 to 2d. per lb. lower. 700,000 Sheep Skins will be offered at these sales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions though unchanged for the more distant deliveries. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was still flat.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of spot Mid. Upland Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7⅜ cents; and April futures were 13 points lower, at 7·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts......	31,000	26,000	26,000
Two days' do ...	58,000	62,000	48,000
Since 1st Sept. 1891...	4,994,000	4,756,000	4,502,000

A moderate business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day and prices have been steady at yesterday's level. Exporters have bought 550 bales of new Bengals, at Rs. 154-64; and 200 Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 158½; while the Mills have taken 2,800 bales in all, consisting of 11,000 bales of new Dhulia Chalisgaum, at Rs. 144-47; 1,000 Pachora, at Rs. 146-8; and 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady in tone to-day, and prices have not changed for any description; but only a moderate business has been passing in the former, and a small one in the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,356	bales.
Wheat	32,894	cwts.
Linseed	4,694	„
Rapeseed	558	„
Gingelly............	13,311	„
Poppyseed............	2,282	„
Groundnuts	1,185	„
Castorseed............	3,394	„

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has been done for Idar (s) for Marseilles, at 19s. 9d. for Seeds, and 20s. per ton for Wheat.

Exchange opened at a decline of 1-16 in the rate for Mercantile Bills, but with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 4 7-16d., at which rate a small amount was given; but rates weakened during the day as the demand for Bank Paper was larger than usual, about £100,000 being reported to have been sold, one leading Piece Goods house being credited with half this sum; whereas the amount of Private Paper offering has continued to be nominal. We quote closing ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·74	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady on the whole to-day, and though rates for Fours at one time gave way 1-16 per cent., they rallied before the close, and the market left off at 106 9-16 for cash, and 106 5-16 for the February Settlement, 106 being quoted for the March account. 105 is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not shown much life to-day, but there has been some fluctuation in a few Cotton Mill and Press shares, at our revised quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., yesterday.

JAN. 12.

O. L. mail steamer Cuzco arrived from Aden.

JAN. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera arrived here this morning

NAPLES, JAN. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1-4 5-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅞
4½ per cent. „	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106½
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Perim-Assab cable.

Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 16th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	2	15 p.m.	7	58
Teheran	12	2	40 p.m.	..	21
Suez............	12	2	45 p.m.	..	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 12th January, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	1	2	–	1
„ Kurrachee	...	11	–	1
„ Madras	...	20	–	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th January, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·855
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	63·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·649
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	68·9
General Directions of Wind* ..	N, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	217

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SHIRAZ.

BIRTH.

GERRARD—December 28, at Shiraz, the wife of Minden Gerrard, Persian Gulf Trading Co., Limited, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CARSTENSEN—WHITEHOUSE—January 12, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. York Browne, Ag. Garrison Chaplain, Gustav Hugh Carstensen, Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, to Georgina Whitehouse, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Whitehouse, Esq., of Handsworth, Staffordshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—December 31, at Auckland House, Darjeeling, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Evans Gordon, of three girls, two living.

THOMASON—December 29, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut A F Thomason, 21st Regiment, P I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLYOAKE—BIRD—January 1, at Delhi, by the Rev Monckton-Milnes Griffiths, assisted by the Rev H W Bush, Ralph Holyoake, Surgeon-Captain, Medical Staff, son of John Holyoake, Esq, J P, Droitwich, Worcestershire, to Pamela Charlotte daughter of the late Major-General James Wilberforce Bird.

MONYPENNY—STERNDALE—January 5, at St Stephen's, Dum-Dum, by the Rev L H Lermit, Herbert d'Arblay Gybbon Monypenny, youngest son of Col R P G G Monypenny, to Margaret Catharine, eldest daughter of Lieut-Col R Crawfurd Sterndale.

PRATT—CURRIE—January 4, at St Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, by the Rev V W Kinsman, Surgeon James John Pratt, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Bahraich, to Ethel Mayne Fendall, daughter of Colonel Fendall Currie, Commissioner of Fyzabad Division.

DEATH.

THOMASON—December 29, at Umballa, Lucy Caroline, wife of Lieutenant A F Thomason, 21st Regiment, P.I.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1892.

THE negotiations which have been in progress for some months past at Lisbon for the renewal of the Treaty between the British and the Portuguese Governments for the renewal of the Treaty regulating the salt and customs relations between the Bombay Government and the Portuguese territory in India have, it is understood, come to an end without any understanding being arrived at. The Treaty negotiated by Sir Robert Morier at Lisbon at the end of 1878, and ratified in 1880, expires by effluxion of time to-morrow, the twelve years during which it was to remain operative being then at an end. The result of the breakdown of the negotiations will be an immediate return to the *status quo ante*. For this the Bombay Government are fully prepared. The Treaty affirmed the desire of the contracting Powers that their respective Indian dominions should become one territory in all matters relating to commerce, and accordingly all customs duties previously levied on the frontier line were abolished, and the customs establishments on the frontier ceased to exist. The first effect then of the non-renewal of the Treaty will be that to-morrow the customs arrangements which existed previous to 1880 will again come into force. The fullest preparations have been made against the contingency that has now been realized. Some weeks since the organization of the superior British customs establishment for the Goa frontier was completed, and a small army of customs peons and guards, some seven hundred in number, has already been organised, and only awaits formal orders to fall into its place along the frontier. The reasons which have led to the failure of the negotiations at Lisbon—where Mr. Carey, a distinguished abkari official, has been assisting the British Minister—are various, and it has been apparent for some time past that it would be no easy matter to remove the difficulties which stood in the way. There were financial difficulties of a somewhat formidable kind, but these, perhaps, might have been overcome. The Bombay Government had, however, made grave complaints concerning the way in which the Portuguese Courts dealt with violations of the salt regulations. Bound, as they are, to pay the Portuguese Government four lakhs a year for the salt rights they have acquired in Goa, they had an equitable as well as a Treaty right to expect that they should receive from the local authorities all necessary assistance in the suppression of contraband practices. The Portuguese Government undertook to adopt the procedure and penalties in force in British India for the suppression of smuggling and contraband practices in respect of salt, with such modifications as the Portuguese Indian system of jurisprudence and administration might necessitate. The manner in which this provision of the Treaty has been carried out has, it has long been known, been a cause of grave dissatisfaction to the British authorities. Failure to arrest delinquents, failure to convict on clear testimony, and inordinate delay in dealing with cases brought under their notice, have been the characteristics of Portuguese procedure most seriously complained of, and in the recent negotiations a great effort has been made by the British Minister to secure guarantees against a continuance of the irregularities of this nature. Portuguese sensibility, which dies hard, has stood in the way of an understanding upon this point, and upon many others, and a return to the old regime has been accepted as the less of two evils.

THE selection of papers on the consumption of opium in India which appeared in Saturday's *Gazette of India* is almost as formidable in bulk as the series with which Government, a couple of years ago, essayed to slay Mr. Caine and the critics of Abkari. It consists of over a hundred closely-printed foolscap pages, and every administration in India has freely contributed to it. The two papers which claim most attention, however, are a short Resolution by the Government of India of the 25th of last September, and a long despatch from Government to the Secretary of State, in which, on the basis of a mass of reports from the various local Governments, an answer is given to an important memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. The Government of India, of course, deal with only those allegations which relate to the consumption of opium in this country. They have nothing to say concerning the question whether the opium-consuming population of China should grow the whole of the opium that they require, or whether a part of the supply should continue to come from India. The Resolution announces an important, and, we are inclined to think, very beneficial change of policy. The Government of India, recognizing the impossibility of absolutely preventing the consumption of opium, has had to make its choice between allowing opium-smokers to indulge in the practice in shops licensed for the purpose, and driving smokers to their own private houses, where no regulations could be enforced, and where there would be a risk of the opium consumed being illicit, and therefore cheap. The policy of the local Governments has varied in the degree to which it gave expression to one or the other of these conflicting views. The other day we mentioned that in the Central Provinces Mr. MacDonnell had last year issued an order prohibiting the consumption of opium, muduk, and ganja on licensed premises, the object of the order being explained to be to discountenance the association in public taverns or "dens" of persons addicted to the vicious consumption of drugs. Some years before this the Punjab Government had begun gradually closing shops of this kind, and there is not now in the Punjab a single shop in which Mr. Dyer can find material for a sensational chapter of opium horrors. Elsewhere the policy adopted has been that of gradual reduction of the numbers of licensed opium smoking houses, and it is a fair inference from the Resolution before us that the Supreme Government have a preference for that method over the method of absolute prohibition. Lord Lansdowne sees lions in the path whichever way he may turn. Absolute prohibition brings in sight the danger of the unlicensed opium dens taking the place of licensed, and illicit opium taking the place of licit. It is hinted that in the Punjab this contingency is in some degree being realised. However, Government have come to the conclusion that it will be expedient to try the experiment of inserting in the licenses in all provinces a clause prohibiting the smoking or the consumption of opium and its preparations on the premises of the licensee. The prohibition will come into operation when the existing licenses expire, unless indeed there should be practical difficulties in the way of immediately enforcing it in the Presidency towns in particular localities.

The experiment is an important one, and will deserve to be watched with particular care. But since there are fewer than a thousand establishments of the class that it will affect in all India, exclusive of Madras, we ought not to exaggerate its consequences. It will be interesting chiefly so far as it indicates the degree to which a withdrawal of facilities for vicious habits may be trusted to reduce the sum total of vice. It constitutes a wholesome denial of the hackneyed doctrine that there being a demand for such facilities, the supply will be got quite irrespective of the State prohibitions. The Government of India appear not to have shaken themselves quite free of old beliefs in this matter, and there is just a suspicion of doubtfulness in the way in which they commit themselves to the experiment. But it is easy to realize the risk that the prohibited practices may reappear in a new form—as for instance, in the form of smoking parties, consuming smuggled opium in private houses—and they do well in urging the local administrations to see to it that their opium rules are efficacious for checking any tendencies in that direction. There is, at the least, reasonable ground for expectation that even if the evil crop up elsewhere and in a new shape its dimensions will be greatly reduced. As to the general allegations against the opium traffic in India, Government have, we believe, made out on the whole a very satisfactory case. The charge that the consumption has largely increased is, to say the least, not proven. The Anti-Opium League have, it is evident, relied too exclusively upon mere figures, without regard for the facts behind and around them. Bombay furnishes a remarkable instance in proof of this. Thus, while in 1881-82, 10,730 pounds of duty-paid opium were consumed in Bombay City, in 1889-90 the consumption was 20,477 pounds, so that, according to the figures, the quantity had all but doubled in eight years. All this time the number of opium shops, and the duty on opium, remained unchanged, so that there was no obvious explanation for this remarkable increase. However, Mr. Campbell, the Collector, has thrown light upon what would have been a mystery to everyone save the good people in London who want to convict the Indian administrations of being too careful in fostering objectionable sources of revenue. The first marked increase, Mr. Campbell showed, began in 1885-86, and it coincided with the substitution of the Central Opium Warehouse system for the previous practice of storing opium in scattered private warehouses. Coincident with the change a marked decrease in the "wastage" was noticed and the meaning of this turned out to be that while opium was kept in private warehouses a considerable quantity—there must be an error in the despatches when 16,800 pounds annually are given as the quantity—was yearly smuggled and written off as wastage. This is as conclusive an explanation of the figures as could be wished for. Elsewhere in most cases Government are content with the general observation that the increase shown in the returns is the result of a diminished consumption of the illicit drug. Absolute proof of this it is difficult to get, but it is permissible to draw very large inferences from the experience of Bombay in this matter. Still the danger of an increase in the illicit consumption is always present, and claims a hearing even when the strongest case is put forward for new measures of restraint and discouragement. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, in perhaps the most striking piece of testimony cited in the despatch, shows what the difficulties are in the way of suppressing illicit traffic in opium. "The imagination, at least the imagination of an ordinary practical man," he says, refuses to conceive the establishments that would be necessary to detect smuggling and surreptitious sale if an attempt were to be made to suppress the traffic altogether, and there is a point at which high prices and taxation would raise up difficulties which the best preventive service would be powerless to check.

The problem is not an easy one, and it is conceivable that to the official mind the impatience and the easy confidence of the critics in their own capacity for finding a short cut to a solution of it must sometimes be a little annoying. For example, it is quite possible that those who have spoken as disapprovingly of the minimum guarantee principle when applied to opium as they did of the same principle when applied to liquor have not given as full weight as they might have done to the bearing of the minimum guarantee upon the possibilities of an increase in smuggling. The Government of India here give anxious prominence to the operation of the minimum guarantee as a condition which makes it to the interest of the farmer to refrain from dealing in illicit opium, and also to help the authorities in preventing illicit dealing by others. So, no doubt it does. But this is only one phase of its operations. It makes it to his interest to discourage illicit sales; but it also makes it to his interest to unduly encourage—for the avoidance of a penalty—the sale of licit opium, which itself, except from the purely fiscal point of view, is not a desirable thing. However, there are now the best of reasons for not keeping up the quarrel with Government on that point. The Bombay Abkari Department, under Mr. T. D. Mackenzie's auspices, practically withdrew liquor farms from its operation when they fixed the guarantee low, on a basis of the normal consumption of the district; and now opium is to be withdrawn from the operation of the guaranteed minimum principle. The Supreme Government three months ago asked the Government to discontinue the system, though they seem to have yielded somewhat reluctantly to criticism on the point, for they say, "We cannot hope that the result will be to decrease the amount of opium in the Province; we shall be content if no material increase of illicit consumption is caused." The principle is one which we have always disapproved of, whether as applied to opium or to liquor vend, and we cannot look upon its abandonment without satisfaction.

JUST a month ago the first train carrying time-expired marines and sailors from the North Pacific fleet for England left Vancouver *via* Montreal and Liverpool, and the military and naval authorities at home are jubilant over the success of the experiment. It is probable, therefore, that like the Japanese and Chinese mails of which Sir Thomas Sutherland sang the dirge at the last annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, the trooping service for the Pacific, hereafter, will be carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir George Baden-Powell writes from the Carlton Club in great jubilation, and a letter published in the *Times* from his pen fully describes the arrangements which are made by the railway company for the convenience of troops. Every one, he says, knows all about the winter "trooper" service to India, but it is too often forgotten that equally important is the perennial service of supplying our numerous distant squadrons and garrisons scattered over the world with reliefs and reinforcements. As a question of paramount import just now to our China and Pacific stations, therefore, he would have all the world know that we can land troops in China much more rapidly than we are in the habit of landing them in India. The marines and sailors from the North Pacific fleet left Vancouver on the morning of the 5th ult. and reached Montreal on the morning of the 10th. The distance, 2,900 miles, was compassed in four days, twenty-three hours, and eleven minutes, including all stoppages. Among these stoppages are to be counted the time which twice a day was allowed for exercise. The batch numbered 600 men, and they were transferred with their officers in good naval discipline from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The troop-train in which the men were conveyed consisted of an engine and thirteen carriages, of which nine were "colonist" sleeping cars, capable of sleeping sixty men in each. There was also a kitchen car specially fitted to cook for seven hundred men, and a first-class sleeper providing comfortable cars for thirty officers, besides two roomy baggage cars. The train was stored with all necessaries, and arrangements were made to take up fresh provisions at the various stopping places. Such a "transport unit," writes Sir George, can be multiplied indefinitely, and the Pacific Coast having been brought within a fortnight of Portsmouth, the China squadron can be reinforced within twenty-two days. Considering that hitherto it has taken fifty days either *via* Cape Horn or the Suez Canal, the event recorded is one of the utmost interest. Utilising the railway in conjunction with the armed mercantile cruisers which Mr. Goschen recently secured, proclaims, as the writer in the *Times* points out, the enormous advantages we gain from the co-operation of our great Canadian Dominion in the defences of the Empire, and in our ability to support the United States in upholding the interests of civilization in these remoter parts of the world. By the new route time, expense, and trouble are saved, and the value of this as an alternative for "round the Cape" in case of the blockage of the Suez Canal is demonstrated.

THE returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, for the quarter ending with September last, show a marked increase as compared with the previous year, both as regards imports and local trade. In exports there was a decrease of three lakhs of maunds, but the imports and local trade bring up the increase to not less than twenty-three lakhs of maunds, the total of this year being 110 lakhs of maunds as against eighty-seven. Of the total trade imports claim 41 per cent.; local trade, 44. In the former section coal, coke, food-grains other than wheat, provisions, stone, and lime and sugar show smaller figures than is their wont, but in raw cotton, oil-seeds, railway plant, and especially in wheat there has been unusual activity. The increase in the export of wheat, over eleven lakhs, was caused by larger receipts by the Bombay port from the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, while the supplies received from the Central Provinces decreased by about a lakh. The imports into Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Khandeish from Berars improved, whilst those from the Central Provinces fell off. The increased imports, as is known, were for foreign parts, as an unusual activity prevailed during the year, and the exports of wheat beyond the seas increased by not less than 103 per cent. The export of wheat to other blocks fell off, there being absolutely no consignments to the Nizam's territory, and but little from the Southern Maratha Railway to Madras. To compensate for this in some measure the exports to Mysore increased by seven thousand maunds. Under the heading of local trade too wheat played a prominent part, an increase of two lakhs of maunds being recorded, Bombay port importing more largely from Khandeish, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur. The increase in the raw cotton trade was due to larger imports in Bombay port from Madras, Berar, Rajputana, and Central India, and from Mysore to the Southern Maratha Country. The Nizam's territory also contributed more largely to the Southern Mahratha Country, though the receipts in Bombay port diminished. The increase in the exports of manufactured cotton twist (European) is accounted for by the demands of the Central Provinces. The trade in Indian yarn and twist showed weakness. The North-West Provinces and Oudh drew much from Guzerat, but the decreased supply to Rajputana and Central India more than counterbalanced this, and a diminution of three thousand maunds is recorded. Locally the trade was fairly brisk. The wants of Madras appear mainly to have produced the vigour noticeable in food-grains other than wheat.

THE January number of the *Journal* of the Photographic Society of India contains a beautiful half-length photo etching of the Marchioness of Lansdowne—as fine a specimen of the work of the Survey of India Office at Calcutta as we have yet seen.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Major W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Bhuj, on inspection duty, on Saturday, the 16th instant. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

AN evening party is to be held in honour of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, at Esplanade House, the residence of Mr. Tata, on Saturday.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

It is deemed unnecessary to issue formal bulletins of the condition of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, as the doctors take a favourable view of his case. His temperature is now normal.

THE LATEST REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Since the last advice a bulletin issued at midnight says that the illness from which H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale is suffering pursues a somewhat severe course, but his condition and strength remain favourable.

LATER.

This morning's bulletin announces that pneumonia is pursuing its course and the strength of his Royal Highness is maintained, but there is no improvement in his condition.

THE NEW KHEDIVE.

Six ships of the Mediterranean Squadron have been ordered to Alexandria to welcome the Khedive on his accession.

It is reported that a French Squadron will also be sent there.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALDERSHOT ARMY SIGNALLING SCHOOL.

The Army Signalling School at Aldershot has been totally destroyed by fire, and all the valuable apparatus in the building lost.

BI-METALLISM.

The Bi-metallic League at Manchester has decided to start branches in Australia and New Zealand, and to co-operate in the opening of mints throughout the world for the free coinage of gold and silver.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11.

In the Senate this evening Mr. Teller, a Republican Member, submitted a resolution inviting other nations to attend a Conference to discuss the question of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, with a view to establish the international use of bi-metallic money.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury to-day purchased 450,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 93·50 to 93·58.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS.

VENICE, JAN. 11.

The French delegates to the International Sanitary Conference now sitting here propose the disinfection of vessels arriving at Suez from infected ports instead of placing them in quarantine.

INFLUENZA AT SANDRINGHAM.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Equerries of the Royal household at Sandringham have been attacked with influenza in a severe form.

THE REBELLION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

A *Times* despatch from the Straits Settlements says that the rebels at Pahang have been defeated by the Government forces and are demoralised.

DESTRUCTION OF A FAMOUS ABBEY.

PARIS, JAN. 12.

News has reached here of the total destruction by fire of the famous Abbey of Fecamp, where the Benedictine liqueur is manufactured.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 12.

The Russian Treasury has assigned a further sum of sixty-five million roubles towards the relief of the distress by the famine.

LADY DUFFERIN'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

On Thursday next the portrait of Lady Dufferin, which has been presented to Calcutta by the committee of the Lady Dufferin Memorial Fund, will be unveiled by Lady Lansdowne.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

The idea of publicly opening the new Kidderpore Docks has been abandoned. The works will be completed in three weeks' time, and vessels will enter without any formality.

"GENERAL" BOOTH.

"General" Booth delivered a farewell address at the Emerald Theatre in the native quarter to-day to a fair audience. The "General" left by train to-night at 8 o'clock, the members of the local corps turning out *en masse* to see him off.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 12.

Mr. Homersham Cox and Mr. Andrews, both of the Educational Department, were elected Fellows at the annual meeting of the Allahabad University Senate yesterday.

The bestowal of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Justice Straight the Senate formally approved, as recommended by the Syndicate.

Various elections were made to the Syndicate itself and to the different Faculties.

THE ALLAHABAD LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

This morning the Lieutenant-Governor inspected the Allahabad Light Horse and Rifle Volunteers on the parade-ground. His Honour, though not addressing the troops, it is understood expressed satisfaction with their appearance, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand has recovered so far from his wound as to be enabled to take walking exercise.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OF JUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 12.

Amritrao Raje Daffle, Chief of Juth, died here this morning, suffering from dropsy for some time. He was sixty years old and leaves two widows and one daughter. His funeral was largely attended by sardars and sowcars.

POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANOWRI CAMP, JAN. 12.

Owing to the determined resistance of the Northern Infantry, supported by the guns yesterday at the village of Pimpri, General Blundell was unable to drive General Combe from his position and the latter taking the initiative to-day is endeavouring to force back the Southerners from the fords and bridges on the Mula river. This it is improbable they will be able to do, as strongly posted detachments along the river will hold these vantage points till the Southern main body retires on them, preparatory to again attacking the Northern army and driving him off the base at Moshi.

Sir George Greaves, with his staff and many visitors, has ridden across some eight miles from the "Sister's" camp. An interesting day is expected. Lord Harris is unfortunately prevented attending to-day's manœuvres by engagements in Bombay, but it is hoped his Excellency will be able to come up again. The men in bivouac at Chinchwad are free from sickness, and move to and fro to the theatre of operations in a manner which belies the imputation that our soldiers cannot march.

To-day's fight commenced by the Northern Commander concentrating the whole strength of the Infantry in and behind Pimpri, and attacking the Southern on the left side. Colonel Tandy's brigade, which was holding this almost impregnable village under cover of strong attack by Colonel Morse's brigade and fire of twelve guns. General Combe withdrew Colonel Westmacott's four battalions towards Duba and Pimpri Garu, keeping along the northern bank of Panna till they reached the latter village, which [illegible] driving out one battalion of Col. Lugard's brigade, which early in the day had been sent back to support the battalion holding the crossings over the Mula river. The two divisional battalions, under Col. Goldsmith, having withdrawn from Pimpri and Sadanga were in contact with Col. Westmacott's brigade across the Panna, and on the village Pimpri Garu being captured he attempted to retake the place, assisted by Colonel Lugard's brigade and covered by fire from twelve guns in action on the ridge due west of the village. Although the place was twice assaulted the Southern Force failed to drive Colonel Westmacott from his vantage point. Finding further assault useless, and having lost considerable number of men, General Blundell withdrew his troops in the direction of Dapuri, while Col. Tandy's brigade covered his line on the Aundh ford. The Northern Commander now pushed on both the brigades to Phubawari, and seiged the line of Panna and the railway viaduct, driving back the 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry, which was holding those places.

The position at the close of to-day's operations was as follows :—The Northern Commander had secured the line of the G. I. P. R. north of Phubawari, covering his communications with Moshi. General Blundell had the possession of the Mula river crossings, including the Dapuri bridge, and has massed a strong force of infantry to attack General Combe's right flank.

Sir G. Greaves was present through the day and the termination, and carefully criticised each phase of the day's operations. To-morrow's special idea of the Northern Force is as follows :—"It is important that you should check any advance of the enemy on Moshi or Alandi, as the concentration on that line being far from complete take up your position across the Bosri Road and hold it. If driven out hold the line of Dighi and the "Sister's" and entrench yourself there. I will support you as soon as possible ; meanwhile your cavalry must keep open your communications with Moshi. Your force may move at nine o'clock." The orders for the Southerners was that "the Southern Force should to-day drive the enemy from his position, near Bhosri, and from his last line of retreat *via* Alandi. The Northern Force is moving eastwards ; find and attack him. Your force may advance at 9-30 o'clock. You must be careful not to compromise your communications with Kirkee and must hold bridges and fords across the Mula river."

MR. A. C. HUME AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JAN. 12.

Mr. A. C. Hume arrived here yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. He was cordially received both at the Budneira and Amraoti stations, which were tastefully decorated, students coming with bands and banners and people assembling in large numbers. During the day over a hundred gentlemen of the province, including Marwadis, bankers, Katchis, and others called on him ; and in the evening, when he went out for a drive people in large numbers gathered round his carriage at various points, cheered lustily, and showered flowers upon him, and numbers were running ahead of his carriage and numbers following him. Parties of young men escorted him with bands and banners to the *pandal*, specially erected for his reception. Dr. Shamsett, retired Civil Surgeon, presided. Mr. Hume addressed the meeting of over 1,000 men for upwards of three-quarters of an hour. An evening party was given in his honor by the members of the Amraoti native club. People accompanied him to the Amraoti and Budneira stations when he left yesterday for Nagpore by the night train.

THE SALVATIONIST MISSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

"General" Booth has finished his Calcutta campaign. He has been heartily welcomed by all classes, and friendly deputations of Native Christians, Brahmos, Togas, and Samaj. He conducted crowded and enthusiastic meetings in the Town Hall, Emerald Theatre, and the Methodist Church. In the Fillis Circus three thousand people of different nationalities were present, including the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and the Police Commissioner, Judges, Editors, and Magistrates. He had important interviews with the Viceroy, and the Lieutenant Governor, and it has been decided to commence social brigades in Calcutta.

HIS HIGHNESS SYAJEERAO, G.C.S.I., Maharaja Gaekwar, paid a State visit to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay last Saturday morning. A deputation from Government House waited upon his Highness at his temporary residence, Oomballa Hill, with the Governor's carriage, four outriders and a large mounted escort. His Highness was accompanied to Government House by Colonel Reynolds, Agent to the Viceroy and Governor-General, and his assistant, the Dewan and his Deputy, Shreemant Ouchitrao and Sampatrao, and the Bombay Vakeel. A guard-of-honour of one hundred rank-and-file, with band and colours, was stationed in front of the steps of Government House. The Agent, Colonel Reynolds, introduced the Gaekwaree Darbarees to the Governor. After a short conversation between his Highness and Lord Harris flowers were distributed and the Gaekwar departed.

THE *Australasian Builder and Contractors' News* of Melbourne publishes an excellent double page view of the new Municipal Buildings in Bombay. The London *Building News* published a few months since a large view of these buildings. It will be pleasant for Bombay citizens to know that not only in the metropolis but in Australia the public buildings of this city are regarded with interest.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, DEC. 25.

I PICKED up yesterday an old diary—six or seven years old, and I found an entry "in the morning to St. Osyth's churchyard. Heard that my old friend, Mr. Hamper, was dead." I had almost forgotten Mr. Hamper. In thinking about him, I begin to wonder whether, after all . . . but you shall hear. I met him in the garden which was once St. Osyth's churchyard—a great gaunt place; it was formerly covered with headstones of long-since-forgotten citizens, crumbling and grimy, and with graves neglected, strewn with everything the wind can blow. Now, and already at that time, it is a garden with flower beds, asphalted walks and benches to rest old and weary limbs. Thither came the paupers of a certain union to sit and bask in the sunshine, when there is any. Here have I often sat and conversed with the poor old wrecks. Now your average pauper is a very dull old person ; his dulness explains his failure ; a person so stupid could not possibly get on. Sometimes, however, you may light on a character which interests you. For instance, in this churchyard I fell in with Mr. Hamper.

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Evidently Mr. Hamper, though he wore the unique uniform, differed greatly from his brethren. He had an air of distinction ; he conferred dignity upon that livery ; the workhouse coat became upon him the undress uniform of a field officer. His features were fine ; his soft grey eyes, his white hair, his fine complexion, his musical voice, and the touch, the tone, the mark of the gentleman, all interested one. Moreover, he never smiled ; his face was always stamped with sadness—not gloom, nor remorse, nor despair—only sadness. He was not above accepting little gifts of tobacco ; once or twice I persuaded him to take a glass of wine at a neighbouring tavern—one could not offer beer to such a man ; but that was not often ; he said that his standard of comfort must now be very low and simple, and it would be a pity to disturb his contentment by raising it. I used to meet him once a week for a whole summer—from May to October. Once a week, unless it rained, he sat upon a bench in the garden, and we talked while the children played on the broad asphalte paths, and the girls nursed the babies on the benches, and the old folk sat about and looked on. We talked ; his remarks were just, and showed reading and experience. But I failed to observe the least hint as to where he had acquired his knowledge of the world. And I presently discovered that his mind was full of great gaps where knowledge should have been. He was like a man whose memory has failed him for a certain period. Before that time began, and after it, he was clear ; of everything that went on during this time he seemed wholly ignorant. Remember—if you are curious about a man's history, make no sign at all ; go on cultivating him, and presently he tells it himself without being asked. Just so Hamper did. And this is the story which he told me. He knew nothing of his parents. He was, as a child, under the charge of some woman, who was kind to him ; he was sent to school—boarding school ; his bills were paid by a certain solicitor ; he had no friends, except this good woman, a humble person. I gathered, though he passed over this part of his life, that he must have been lonely and unhappy. He left school at eighteen, and by his own choice entered an office in the city, the solicitor making him a handsome allowance. "Here," he said, "I made a few acquaintances, but few friends. Nobody can make friends when he has to confess that he has no relations. If a man was very clever or very strong he might get over the difficulty, but I was neither clever nor strong and so, you see, I was rather lonely." He told his story by jerks, and sometimes left it at one point for days together, taking it up again when he felt strong enough ; for it evidently cost him a great effort to relate his own history. When he was twenty-one, the solicitor sent for him and told him, first, that he had an income of six hundred pounds a year, with accumulations amounting to six thousand pounds, and next that he must not make any attempt to discover his parentage. He also offered to go on receiving his money for him. "I asked for no papers," said Mr. Hamper, "and I don't know where the money was placed, or how it produced an income. But I left him to manage my affairs and I arranged how to draw money, and I thought I would go away and travel. If you move about, you know, you don't feel so lonely. Besides, I might, perhaps, make a friend somewhere. I really did long for friends, but I couldn't bear to tell about myself. So I went abroad . . . Yes, I went abroad."

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At this stage he stopped. Nor did he resume the story for six months. Then he went on again, as if he was braced up for a determined effort.

"I went abroad ;" he took up his story at the very words where he had left off. "Where did you go to ?" I asked.

"I went abroad," he repeated, without answering the question. "A month or two later, in a certain city, I made an acquaintance. He was a man older than myself. He seemed a man of honour—perhaps he was. I don't know. I have never seen him since. No. I say, sir,"—he turned upon me fiercely—I could not have believed that this gentle creature could look so fierce. "I say, sir, that I had no vice at that town. I did not drink ; I did not gamble ; I did nothing ; now, remember that. I went out with this acquaintance. He was going to show me the town. I went out with him. Well, I don't remember anything more until I woke up to find myself locked up. Yes, they had carried me to the cell and locked me up. It's like a dream still. They found me, they said, standing over the dead man, the revolver just fallen from my hand. What had I got to say ? Nothing. Only that I didn't know ; that was all ; I didn't know. And I don't know now. That is strange, isn't it ? I wonder if I did kill the man. I wonder if I really did. But it's no use wondering. They tried me and sent me to prison for life. That was a beautiful sentence, wasn't it ? I stayed there for forty years. That is a long time, isn't it ? Forty years. I forgot everything outside. Forty years. Oh ! yes, a long time to look back upon. A wasted life, wasn't it ? But they let me out at last. I don't know why. I didn't ask to be let out. It was rather terrifying at first and some of the prison people had to show me, at first, the way of things. Because, you see, I had quite forgotten. They gave me the money that was on me when I was arrested, some hundreds of dollars. Presently I remembered all the money saving up for me at home, and I made a little sum about the accumulations. Twenty-four thousand pounds it worked out. That is a good lump, isn't it ? I thought I would go home and enjoy it. I hadn't much heart left for enjoying anything, but I thought—you know—I thought."

Here he stopped again, but resumed in about three weeks.

"I thought I would live somewhere quietly ; no one would know where I had been ; I might make a few friends, perhaps. It seemed as if I had bad luck enough in my life—no parents, no relations, no love, no friends, and forty years' imprisonment. Not much to get out of life, was it ? Well, I got home. I found my solicitor ; he was still living, but old, past seventy ; perhaps his memory was gone, for he didn't receive me as I thought he would ; he said that he didn't know anything about any Arthur Hamper, that he hadn't got any money of mine at all, and that if I wanted anything from him, I had better go to some lawyer and prove my claim. Then I understood for the first time that I was at this man's mercy. How was I to prove my claim ? Twenty-four thousand pounds, and six hundred a year. How could I prove it ? I had not a single scrap of paper, and I had no money. I besieged his office ; I sat on the doorstep ; they turned me out ; they called a policeman ; they had me up before a magistrate ; I stated my case, and the old villain denied it ; said I was a madman. The magistrate said that I must go the right way to work, and prove my claim. Well . . . here I am. There was no other place for me."

—— was his story. We often talked it over afterwards.

One day I missed him. "I suppose, sir," said one of the collegians, "that you are looking for Mr. Hamper." He was always spoken of with that respectful handle to his name. "You will be sorry to hear that he died last night. Always a gentleman, he was, and to the last he would have that he was kept out of his own."

"Do you no anything about him ?"

"Some say that he was a gentleman, and some say that he was a Lag. They can't agree. Some say that he came to the 'Ouse discharged from the county lunatic asylum. But I don't know. He didn't go on as if he was mad. And as for neatness in the folding of his clothes and the making of his bed, only a sailor—or a convict—was his equal."

I have often wondered if Mr. Hamper's troubles were real or imaginary. Certainly his method of telling them carried conviction. And yet, if they are true, was there ever a more unlucky creature since the world began ?

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Overheard in a tramcar :—"Well off ? I should think he was. Why, he is worth his two hundred a year if he is worth a penny." The speakers were two middle-aged men, apparently in trade of some kind. Men whose faces betokened the anxiety of small trade. Two hundred pounds a year—with nothing to do for it—seemed to them great riches. Their standard of comfort would be met by an expenditure of two hundred pounds a year. This fact suggests a new classification of Man. If you think of it, there comes a time to every man—to some men quite early in life—when the impossibility of getting an income beyond a certain limit is so clear that they must instinctively surround themselves with a hedge, enclosing all the things which this income will give them and no more. The world to them is bounded by this hedge. Every man, in fact, lives in the centre of such a circle. It may have a four mile, a twenty mile, a hundred mile radius. All that lies outside belongs to other people ; it is the Land of Travel ; it has nothing to do with him. If it were not for this beneficent hedge standing all round a man he would go mad with envy, jealousy, and desire. Everybody, except the young man found by Browning in the Morgue, learns very easily not to desire more than he can attain. A carriage, a great house, a good club, fine wines, good pictures, travel, sport, society, the advancement of schemes, the pursuit of hobbies, collections, the best places, riding, yachting, shooting, fishing,—none of these things are thought of on two hundred a year. On a thousand a year some may be achieved ; the mind desires them and leaves the rest. On ten thousand a year anything may be accomplished, except the collection of old masters and scarce books, the running of a theatre or the starting of a daily paper. When one gets to fifty thousand a year—but no—my mind cannot do justice to fifty thousand a year. I really do not know how I could comfortably spend fifty thousand a year. Let us all be satisfied with a modest ten thousand. Give us, for life, an income clear of twice five thousand pounds a year. This is what we want ; the world wants it ; no other way will ever be found of making the world permanently happy and contented. Meantime let us classify our acquaintances and our "betters"—beautiful word "our betters"—as follows :—

Class I.—(People below this class do not count. Their hedge is only six feet two in radius.) Those who would for choice, live up to two hundred a year.
Class II.—Those who could live up to six hundred.
Class III.—Those who could live up to a thousand.
Class IV.—Those who could live up to five thousand.
Class V.—Those who could live up to ten thousand.
Class VI., and VI., and VIII.—Quantities which may be neglected.

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Novelists must now be very careful how they put living characters into their works. The English High Court of Justice has just fined a publisher 200*l*. and costs—say 500*l*. altogether—for issuing a book with a living character in it. It has been done so often and with such impunity that a sort of trade custom seemed to be established. Let writers in future learn so to disguise their characters that the models shall not know themselves. But if the practice is to be forbidden altogether, where will be our novels ? What will become of the best characters ? Where would be the Marquis of Steyne, Mr. Squeers, Harold Skimpole, Mr. Micawber, and a whole gallery of portraits ? Could we spare these ? Not for a thousand actions at law. In my own small and humble way I have put dozens of real living people in my stories ; they have never yet brought an action against me. The only person that I ever offended was a man I never heard of, yet by accident I described him accurately. I gave by accident his real name ; and I attributed to him—also by accident—a certain little weakness of inextinguishable thirst. Happily he was in a distant colony, and I had placed my character in London. This lucky chance saved my bacon. But really, without living models, how can we work ? Dear Sir—you, whose appearance is so picturesque ; whose language is so quaint ; whose personal history is so full of surprises ; you who have robbed your grandmother, spent your wife's fortune, swindled your friends, cheated at cards, and trampled upon all the Commandments, and yet are the most delightful companion, the most amusing, do not—do not, pray—in the interests of Art—object to my drawing your portrait. It shall be done with the greatest care—even with loving tenderness. Everybody who reads my book shall jump for joy, so beautiful a portrait it shall be. In the interests of Art, dear Sir, you will not refuse—you cannot ! If I have already done it, and you think of bringing an action—forbear. In the interests of Art—forbear.

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I have had a letter from Mrs. Nickleby. I thought she had long since left this sorrowing world, where her like would never again be seen. But no. She is alive ; she is evidently in good health and spirits. And she is still, as when she proposed to meet the difficulties of the Smike case with a pudding twice a week, or in the case of the gentleman who threw the carrots over the wall, anxious to promote the happiness of her fellow creatures. Actuated by this spirit, she sends me a long letter. She asks if I am still unmarried ; because, if I am in that unhappy condition and should be disposed to change it, she knows a lady, the mother of two grown-up girls (both of them off her hands), still pretty and young looking, besides being truthful and conscientious, who would reconvert this dull earth into the Garden of Eden for me. The lady lives in a boarding-house, and Mrs. Nickleby (ever, you see, the practical common-sense matron) suggests that nothing would be easier than for me to stay a week in the house as a casual visitor, and so to make her acquaintance. Mrs. Nickleby's only motive—as if she could have any other !—in suggesting this step is a desire to make this friend of hers happy. And she thinks, very kindly, that I am the man calculated to make her happy. It is so reasonable, so generally found, so probable that two strangers who have never seen each other would always be found to make each other happy. And it is a really beautiful view of human nature to think that in this vague and trustful way the heart of a bachelor—an old bachelor—should be gently led into the way of love. Unfortunately—but no matter. It is a funny letter and rather sad—most funny things are rather sad, looked at from the other side. Mrs. Nickleby, you see, says of her friend, as Mrs. Cludpins said of Mrs. Bardell, "This poor dear thing ! she wants cheering up. A husband now—just the thing. And there's that man—what's his name ?—not the poor gentleman who throws the carrots, of course not, Kate—that other man—I heard of him from your cousin Eliza's husband's sister only three months ago. Why, just the man ! I'll write and ask him. No, Nicholas, it's not foolishness, and I hope I know my own dignity, my dear, as well as you—I shall write to him to-day." And she did.

CAPTAIN R. O. B. CAREY-BRENTON, late R. N., has been commissioned by President Diaz of Mexico to superintend the formation of a new navy for that country, the Government of the Republic desiring to inaugurate a naval training system on the same basis as that at present established in the Royal Navy. The first ship of this new navy, the Zaragoza, was built at Havre, and fitted with all modern appliances. She has lately sailed from France with a navigating crew for Mexico. Captain Brenton is following with a trained staff of gunnery, torpedo, and seamanship instructors. This latter party embarked on the 16 inst. on board the Majestic en route for Mexico, under the orders of Captain Charles de la Poer Beresford, the second in command, who is preceding Captain Brenton to the Republic.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD HARRIS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by his guests, Captain McMahon and Captain Burn-Murdoch, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, aide-de-camp, returned from Poona by Monday night's passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. His Excellency, Colonel Rhodes, and Captain Fowle rode on horse-back from the station to Government House, while the two guests were driven thither in a Government House carriage and pair.

MUNICIPAL LIABILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are right in reporting in your columns this morning that I "was in favour of appointing a larger deputation than the one proposed by Mr. Geary" to wait upon H. E. the Governor on the question of police and other charges. But what I said at the Corporation was something more than this, and as it was somewhat in a different strain from the remarks of other speakers, I beg you will kindly allow me a corner to state in brief the exact points on which I based my remarks.

Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha and others had stated that from the tone and tenor of his Excellency's reply they feared that nothing would come out of the deputation. The substance of what I said was that I did not share these fears, as there was no indication in Mr. Edgerley's letter to despair of the results which might follow the interchange of views on both sides at the deputation. The object of sending the deputation was to arrive at some satisfactory solution of the difficulty which has arisen between Government and the Municipality ; and the very fact, I said, of H. E. the Governor having consented to receive the deputation, favoured the conclusion that Government would not be unwilling to meet the Corporation in a fair spirit.

Nor did I agree with the opinion expressed by Mr. Geary and Mr. Sayani that the deputation should consist of not more than two or three members. It should be, I ventured to suggest, a more representative deputation, as I did not think that the selection of about a dozen, out of seventy-two councillors, would make it unwieldy or unmanageable.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

January 12.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On glancing over the report of the proceedings of last Thursday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which appears in your issue of the 9th inst., I find that the reporters have omitted a cardinal point in my remarks. In reference to the sarcastic allusion to "Her Majesty's Opposition" in the concluding part of the very eloquent and lucid speech of the Municipal Commissioner, I remarked that Dr. Blaney in according thanks to the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee for presenting to the Corporation a very good, reasonable, and re-assuring Budget, had either modestly ignored, or forgotten to take note of an important fact, that it was mainly due to the determined effort which some members of the opposition made last year to cut down some items in that Budget, that the present reasonable and moderate Budget was prepared by the Commissioner. It was that opposition which wrung out a confession from the Commissioner that it was an error of judgment on his part to have put the penultimate clause in the last Budget, which promised to threaten the Corporation with fresh taxation this year, and it was the same persistent opposition, which compelled him to withdraw that unfortunate clause, and which made him study and scrutinize carefully the financial position of the Corporation, which it is needless to remark has resulted in the present Budget, one important feature of which is the promise of freedom from taxation for the next two years. I said, moreover, that the opposition deserves a greater portion of the thanks and congratulations which were so deservedly showered on the heads of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee.—Yours, &c.,

January 12. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

THE subjects of his Highness the Rao of Kutch, now resident in Bombay for the purposes of trade, have on previous occasions made a noticeable manifestation of enthusiasm in welcoming him in their midst ; and his Highness's arrival in Bombay yesterday morning was attended with no less enthusiasm than before. From an early hour yesterday morning the Victoria Dock, where His Highness was to land, was the scene of much bustle and excitement, being crowded by hundreds of Hindus and Mahomedans, who desired to greet the ruler of their native land. Seats were provided for them in one of the sheds at the dock. Superintendent Ingram, the head of the dock police, had made admirable arrangements for the regulation of the crowds and the long lines of carriages which entered the dock premises. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the 5th Bombay Rifles, with band and colours, under the command of Lieut. Dickson, paraded at the spot where his Highness was to land. Over a dozen sowars of H. E. the Governor's body-guard were also drawn up on one side for the purpose of escorting the Rao to his bungalow. Mr. A. C. Logan, acting Political Secretary to Government, Captain Cox, aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator, were present as a Government deputation to receive His Highness.

Among others present at the dock were:—The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Pranjeevandas Culliandas, Currimonjy Ebrahim, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mansookaram Suryaram, Bombay Agent to the Rao, Chuttoorbhuj Morarjee, Nanseybhoy Khairaz, Hassumbhoy Visram, Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Jehangir Taleyarkhan, C.I.E., on special political work in Kutch, Messrs. Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Ghellabhai Haridas, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Tansookhram Mansookhram, Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Runchordas Vundravandas, Devdat Dannee, Meherali Mahomed Patel, Meherali Dewraj Master, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Jumnadas Nursey Khatao, Jivandas Mooljee, Eojee Sewjee, Sewjee Nathoo, Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Rahim Nanjiani, Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Roopsing Mathuradas, Maganlal Dulpatram, Radhagur Davergur, &c.

The British India Company's steam-ship Kapurthulla, conveying his Highness, was signalled about 7 a.m. ; and as she passed Apollo Bunder, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of his Highness, who, according to original arrangements, which were subsequently altered, was to land at the bunder. The steamer arrived alongside the dock about 8-30 a.m., and the acting Dock Master, Mr. F. Southwell-Piper, had made excellent arrangements for the landing of his Highness alongside the pier without the steamer entering the dock-gates ; and all these arrangements were carefully carried out by Mr. Piper in person. The Rao and his suite appeared on deck and received the salutations of some of those present. The Government deputation proceeded on board the steamer, and were introduced to the Rao by Mr. Mansookhram Suryaram. His Highness was accompanied by his brother, Prince Kaluba; Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Political Agent at Kutch ; Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhoy, Dewan ; Mr. Chotalal Sevaklal, Private Secretary ; Dr. B. J. Damania, medical officer ; Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, general manager ; and about 100 followers. As his Highness walked up from the pier, he passed the guard-of-honour, which saluted him, and which he inspected with Colonel Hunter and others. His Highness was garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers as he went up to the Government House carriage-and-four, which was sent specially for him. A procession was then formed. In the first carriage were his Highness the Rao, Mr. A. C. Logan, and Captain Cox ; in the second carriage were accommodated Prince Kaluba and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar ; and in the third carriage were Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhoy, the Dewan, and Messrs. Mansookhram Suryaram, the Bombay agent, and his son, Mr. Tansookhram Mansookhram. The Government deputation accompanied the Rao to his temporary residence, Mr. Roopjee Mody's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Corporation resumed on Monday last the consideration of the Budget estimates for 1892-93, when the expenditure side was dealt with. The expenditure for the Corporation and the Standing Committee's establishment was passed at Rs. 55,012, and the Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment, at Rs. 53,428.

The General Office Establishment was estimated at Rs. 24,668, an increase of Rs. 2,460 over the previous year's Budget. This was accounted for by the fact that the present Budget provided for a Municipal Medical Examiner, at a salary of Rs. 150, in accordance with the proposal submitted to the Standing Committee, by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in accordance with notice of motion, moved that the cost of the General Office Establishment, be reduced by the amount provided for the salary of the Municipal Medical Examiner. In support of his motion he remarked that the proposed appointment showed how small items were heaped one upon another until they became serious amounts, and it was necessary to resist them. He looked upon the present appointment as nothing less than a "job."

Mr. J. Duxbury seconded the amendment and said that they had already got a Health Officer, and he would like to know why he could not do the work.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that the Medical Examiner already existed, and was paid by a certain percentage out of the salaries of Municipal servants.

Mr. Wacha : Is he any relation of yours ? (Cries of "Shame.")

Dr. Cowasjee : Mr. President, I strongly object to such insulting insinuations as that, and ask you to protect members of the Corporation from such abuse.

The President : I must call upon Mr. Wacha to refrain from making such observations, and to express his regret for having so incautiously made such a statement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha : I withdraw.

Dr. Cowasjee : He does not express his regret ; such proceedings should be checked with a firm hand.

The President : Certainly, it shall be.

Dr. Cowasjee : I have nothing whatever to do with this appointment. The officer is no relation of mine, and I am astonished that Mr. Wacha should make such nasty and insinuating assertions, as he is always doing.

Dr. Cowasjee, in concluding his remarks, said that Mr. Duxbury would understand that the appointment already existed and the proposed arrangement of the Commissioner was simply to place the officer on a satisfactory and workable basis.

Dr. Banks said that Mr. Duxbury had suggested that the Health Officer should undertake the work ; every one ought to be aware that that officer was overworked as it was.

Mr. P. Mehta remarked that Mr. Wacha had described himself as a person calling in the wilderness for financial reform, and looked upon himself as the only person possessing a sound knowledge of finance ; if to make unfair insinuations without the slightest ground for so doing was sound finance he was glad that he (the speaker) was lacking that sound knowledge that Mr. Wacha possessed, and trusted that every member of the Corporation was in the same position. (Applause.) It was a most unwarranted insinuation on the part of Mr. Wacha to characterise the appointment as a "job," and a most reprehensible accusation against the Commissioner without the slightest foundation. (Hear, hear.) Simply to go on suspecting that every increase in expenditure must be owing to jobbery was doing good to no one, and he was sorry that Mr. Wacha should resort to such a practice ; moreover, he should not have made the insinuation he did against Mr. Cowasjee without possessing definite knowledge. He did not seem to have taken the ordinary precaution of enquiry who the officer was, as, if he had done so, he could never have made use of the words he did. (Hear, hear.) Speaking with regard to the appointment itself, Mr. Mehta said that the Commissioner had pointed out very rightly that as the Medical Examiner was paid by the persons who were examined they could hardly expect to get an impartial man. There was always an unconscious bias in favour of the persons who paid the fees, and, therefore, it was decidedly in the interest of the Corporation that they should pay the fees themselves and thus secure proper certificates.

Dr. Viegas opposed the appointment and said amidst much laughter that he considered the creation of the appointment an insane desire on the part of the Executive to spend the rate payers' money. He went on to say that the Standing Committee had not curtailed the Budget by one pie ; on the contrary, they had introduced unnecessary expenditure, and, as a member of that Committee he could not accept the credit that Dr. Blaney and other members had showered upon them.

The President objected to Dr. Viegas making a Budget speech at that state of the proceedings.

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said there was not the slightest necessity for the proposed expenditure in connection with a Medical Examiner, and if it was not a "job" it was something of that nature. Dr. Viegas continued to deal with the subject at length and reiterate his former statements.

Mr. P. Mehta asked the President if a member had a right to repeat himself five times. (Hear, hear.)

The President replied that Dr. Viegas was quite within his right, but he might have some consideration for the time of the Corporation, and trusted that members would not waste time. (Applause.)

Dr. Viegas proceeded and said that he had heard the appointment was a "job," and that it was intended for a particular person. (Oh, Oh.)

Mr. P. Mehta : Has a member a right to make a gross accusation of jobbery upon hearsay. (Hear, hear.)

The President : That is a very important point. Certainly, Dr. Viegas is very much out of order. Such remarks tend much to disturb the course of debate and the good feeling with which it should be carried on. I trust, Dr. Viegas, you will at once express your regret for having thoughtlessly made use of such a remark not within your own knowledge.

Dr. Viegas : I did not—

The President ; No explanation, you must express your regret.

Dr. Viegas : I beg to say that I have not offended the Municipal Commissioner. I simply have said what I heard. If it is untrue I am sorry for it.

The President : I think Dr. Viegas must express his regret in other terms; it is only by enforcing this that members will learn to be more careful. (Applause, and cries of "Withdraw.")

Dr. Viegas : I have not offended the Commissioner. I have heard it and I have said it ; if I was aware that I was not entitled to make use of it on hearsay, I should not have said it.

The President : I think it is due to every member of the Corporation that you should make an unqualified expression of regret. If you do not do that, Dr. Viegas, I must ask the Corporation what they can do. These are things that cannot be allowed to pass. (Applause.)

Dr. Viegas : If I have done or said what I ought not to have said I am sorry for it. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Maconachie then continued the debate upon the appointment of the Medical Examiner, and remarked that it was necessary the Corporation should have such an officer. He spoke from experience, as he himself acted in a similar capacity as a Government Presidency Surgeon.

Dr. Khory supported the proposition, but considered the rate of pay fixed for the officer was too small. They should pay a higher sum and obtain the whole services of a medical man.

The amendment was then put to the vote, but lost, only five supporting it.

LAW CHARGES.

Mr. Wacha moved a further amendment in the General Office Establishments, namely, that the law charges be fixed at Rs. 6,000 instead of Rs. 18,000. He did so because he considered it would be a wholesome check on Municipal authorities from rushing needlessly into law expenses. If a big law-suit was coming on the Commissioner could apply for a special vote. He also thought arrangements should be made for paying a firm of solicitors a monthly salary for their services the same as Government.

Dr. Setna seconded the amendment.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban said he did not know on what ground Mr. Wacha fixed the sum at Rs. 6,000, and to fix that amount for law costs without grounds appeared to him to be unreasonable. (Hear, hear.) At present they had no other alternative but to pass the amount, and have for future consideration the question as to whether the Corporation should or should not have a properly paid solicitor.

Dr. Hormusjee supported the Budget estimate, and Mr. Wacha, having heard what had been said on the matter, asked to withdraw his motion, trusting that the Commissioner would consider the question of appointing a salaried solicitor.

After some further discussion the amount estimated in the Budget was passed, and the expenditure for the General Office Establishment sanctioned at Rs. 24,668.

AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Accounts, Expenditure, and Audit Establishment was sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 57,328.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

The following were the estimates in the various departments. Property and Wheel Tax Establishment, Rs. 1,42,482 ; Port Trust and Railway (Town Duty) Department, Rs. 58,300, Toll Collection, Rs. 1,680 ; Licensing Establishment, Rs. 27,414 ; and Revenue and Refund Audit Office Establishment, Rs. 24,120.

Mr. Wacha had several amendments on these items, the most important being "That the Standing Committee be requested to fix a maximum and minimum charge for the commission payable to the Port Trustees for Collection of the Town Duties, and meanwhile the total cost of the Town Duties Collection be fixed at Rs. 50,000 instead of Rs. 58,300." He remarked that it would be much wiser if they fixed a maximum sum, as if the wheat and sugar trade expanded the commission might come up to a lakh some day.

Dr. Setna seconded.

Mr. Mehta said it was quite desirable that some arrangement should be made with the Port Trust, but so far as the present Budget was concerned they must pass the amount as it was.

Col Merewether thought the Port Trustees would not be inclined to continue the arrangement except under the present circumstances.

Mr. Wacha then withdrew his amendment so far as the Town Duties were concerned. His amendments to reduce the cost of Ward Inspection Offices, the Refund and Audit Office from Rs. 23,520 to Rs. 21,000, and the Licensing Establishment from Rs. 13,296, to Rs. 12,396 were all negatived, and the estimates carried as budgeted.

The Corporation then adjourned the consideration of the Budget until Monday next.

SHAM FIGHT AT MHOW.

A Mhow correspondent writes:—Thursday last witnessed one of the most interesting sham fights which have taken place at Mhow during this season. The troops were equally divided and formed into opposing forces, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hunt, and Lieut.-Colonel Leckie, respectively. The advanced guard of the attacking army—under Colonel Hunt—consisting of 3 guns R. H. A., four squadrons 7th (Q. O.) Hussars, the 9th Bombay Infantry, four Companies of the 19th Bombay Infantry, with transport and medical followers, marched from quarters at 5 o'clock a.m., and took up their position among the hills, near Nandlai Chowky, on the old Bombay Road, and waited for daylight to make a dash at the force forming a Rear Guard, covering an Army retreating from Maunpore to Mhow. The Rear Guard of an Army, under Colonel Leckie, consisting of 3 guns R.H.A., 2 squadrons 7th (Q. O.) Hussars, the 2nd Middlesex Regiment in two battalions, four companies of the 19th Bombay Infantry, with transport, &c., left barracks at 6-15 a.m. and marched to a position in rear of Jamli, having a large lake and hills on their right front, and an almost impregnable position on their left front. This force waited—with breathless attention—the attack expected from the advance guard of the already victorious army.

Major-General Anderson, with the A.-A.-G., A. Qr. Mr. G., Capt. Savile, A.-D.-C., Majors Thompson and King, Umpires, gallopers, trumpeters, and staff in general, took up a position on a hill from which the battle could be seen on all sides. At the time for the commencement, 7-30 a.m., a gun fired, when both parties threw out cavalry scouts and skirmishers from the line; the artillery of both sides, remaining in their respective positions, until one side should discover the other. This was very soon done by Sergt. Walker in charge of a party of the Queen's Own, advancing upon the hill under which the attacking force lay. Lt. Fielding's scouts, however, were already on the move, and, being too strong for the Sergt. and his party, he was forced to retire. This he did very steadily, and very creditably, for in retiring, he drew the enemy under the rifles of a party of the Middlesex Regiment in ambush; who soon began to play upon the Lieutenant's men. The gallant Sergeant, delighted with the lucky circumstance of having led his enemy into a trap, and, knowing that half their saddles must be empty from the volleys they had received from the infantry, wheeled his man right about, and charged the remainder and put them out of action. In the meantime, the battle raged all round, the defending force fought with pluck and daring, but foot by foot they were driven from their position. Troop after troop of cavalry were placed *hors de combat*, by "Hunts Invincibles." The Middlesex boys stood their ground as they usually do, their volley and rapid firing could be very distinctly heard all over the field, but the "Fortune of War" was against them. The enemy had scaled the heights and its guns were already in a position to play upon them, without being got at themselves, while their own Artillery were on the extreme right defending that position from an attack of cavalry and infantry combined. At this stage of the battle it certainly looked dark for the rear guard of the retiring force; still it fell back with great credit to itself, defending every bush, hillock or ravine, it could get behind or into, and in doing so must have caused dreadful havoc to the attacking force, who—by the way—being intoxicated with victory often exposed themselves unnecessarily. One troop of the enemy—which had covered itself with glory during the early part of the battle—at a later hour, though it was not too great an effort, to cut up a whole Regiment in position. It made the gallant attempt, but the ending was fatal to itself. At this stage of the struggle, the attack force brought up its reserves, the 9th N. I.—fresh from the rear—rushed into the fight, and the defenders, infantry and artillery (the cavalry had all been captured) retired to a position near Rchabarlie. There to make a last desperate effort to repulse the enemy, which will, no doubt, take place at some future time, for it was now too late, and too hot to continue the motion. Had the battle continued, and the enemy advanced much farther, he would have been very much surprised to find that, six heavy field guns lay concealed under hundreds of old logs of wood—which had been piled over them, by their young commander—in the village of Gowlie Poona.

Major-General Anderson is to be congratulated upon giving us such a splendid foresight of what the Mhow division of the Army could do, if called upon for action to-morrow.

DEATH OF MR. G. R. KIRLOSKER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ganesh Ramchunder Kirlosker, M.A., LL.B., a pleader of the High Court, which took place yesterday morning, at his residence in Bombay. He had been ill only three or four days, and died from pneumonia. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University, and had been in practice as a pleader for about fourteen years. He leaves behind him a young widow and an infant son. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by the High Court pleaders and others.

The Chief Justice, on taking his seat with Mr. Justice Birdwood in the first Division Court yesterday, and being informed by the Registrar of the death of Mr. Kirlosker, said: "We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Kirlosker, who was a very good pleader of this court. For the convenience of the pleaders, who may be desirous of attending his funeral, we will adjourn the Court after 2 o'clock."

Mr. Ganesham Nilkanth Nadkarni, on behalf of the pleaders, expressed deep regret at the death of Mr. Kirlosker, in whose death the Bar had lost an amiable and able member. His death was quite unexpected, and was the more deeply regretted on that account.

In the second Division Court on the Appellate Side, where Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Telang presided, Mr. Ganesham Nilkanth moved for the adjournment of the regular business of the Court after luncheon, expressing the regret of the Native Bar at the death of Mr. Kirlosker.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in granting the application, remarked that the court was sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Kirlosker, who was much respected by the Judges on the Appellate Side.

With regard to the much-disputed question whether the late Pope Pius IX. was ever a Freemason, it should not be overlooked that he himself repeatedly denied the charge. The statement was recently made that he was initiated in South America, but the fact that the future Pope was admitted to the priesthood before he crossed the Atlantic makes this highly improbable.

The German Emperor will visit Vienna at the beginning of March, and will stay a few days with the Emperor of Austria at the Hofburg. From thence he will proceed to Bucharest, where he will stay three days with King Charles of Roumania. He will visit the beautiful country palace of Sinaia and Jassy. He will return to Berlin by Czernowitz, Lemberg, Silesia, and Lausitz. The whole journey will not extend over a fortnight.

Instead of every one presenting the Duke and Duchess of Clarence with something that they do not want *Truth* thinks it would be far better that a national subscription should be inaugurated. If the names of the donors were well advertised, I am convinced that the amount subscribed would be large. At present it has become a habit amongst sensible people to present a young couple, whose expenditure may possibly be greater than their income, with a cheque. My suggestion, therefore, is merely an enlargement of a plan already adopted. It has the advantage that each person may show his belief in the system of large Royal grants to a fraction, whilst those who do not believe in them would not be obliged to contribute.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS IN AID OF THE RUSSO-JEWISH REFUGEES.

The following appeal of the Russian Jews is sent to us for publication:—

"Ten years ago, when the Jews of Russia were subjected to gross and inhuman outrage and persecution, an appeal was issued by the then Lord Mayor, Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart., in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the citizens of London, at a meeting held in the Egyptian Hall, on the 1st February, 1882. The response made to that appeal was as prompt as it was generous.

"Within a brief period a sum of about £108,000 was raised. Trustees were duly appointed, and reports have since been periodically published, showing how the fund has been administered.

"A considerable portion was devoted to the relief of the victims in Russia itself, but the bulk was expended in enabling those who could escape to establish happy homes in lands more hospitable and tolerant than their own."

"Gradually the perpetration of atrocities in their darker forms ceased. But in their stead a new persecution arose—a persecution authorised by law. Measures were enacted calculated to hamper and to restrict the down-trodden Hebrew in obtaining his daily subsistence, so that the exodus continued, though reduced to smaller proportions.

"This proceeded till the summer of last year, when the sad tidings reached this country that governmental persecution in an acute degree had again been set on foot in the dominions of the Czar. Edicts, which had long been allowed to remain inoperative, were being enforced with merciless rigour, and new ukases were issued to emphasise the old. The Jews were no longer allowed to purchase, to rent, or hold any interest in land. They were being expelled from the villages and townlets within the pale of Jewish settlement and driven into its overcrowded towns, there to swell the volume of chronic poverty and suffering. Later on, the range of persecution widened still more, merchants, traders, and artizans were banished with ignominy from those towns in Russia proper where they had hitherto been permitted to gain an honourable livelihood. Lawyers and physicians were no longer allowed to enter the professions for which they had laboriously qualified. Schoolmasters, railway and post officials, and even government employes, occupying the most subordinate positions, were deprived of their offices. What more natural than that these unhappy victims of tyranny and fanaticism, practically given over to outlawry, deprived of their means of subsistence, threatened with disease and starvation in congested towns, should view flight as their only salvation! An exodus, greater than that of 1882 and as impetuous, has now been proceeding for many months, 23,000 fugitives having passed through Berlin alone during July and August.

"But now our carefully husbanded resources are nearly exhausted; and the stream of emigration from the dominions of the Czar is increasing in volume and in rapidity; for existence there is becoming, day after day, less endurable to the Jewish inhabitant."

Such are some passages of the appeal in which the Russo-Jewish Committee of 1882, urged the formation of relief committees to meet the present emergency. A Central Committee has been formed in London, and their efforts to raise a relief fund have been meeting with a ready sympathy. The members of the Jewish community in London have subscribed very largely: and in the list of subscribers we notice also the names of his Grace the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Bute, the Earls of Derby and Rosebery, the Right Hon'ble A. J. Balfour, the Right Hon'ble Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Right Rev. Bishop of Manchester, Sir Horace Davey, Sir Julian Goldsmith, High Sheriff of Bristol, Sir William Brooks, B'.M.P., Sir Joseph D. Weston, M.P., Mayors of Swansea and Canterbury, and many others.

The London Central Committee having invited the co-operation of local committees throughout the British Empire, a meeting was held in the old synagogue Mandvi, Bombay, on the 2nd December, 1891, and, as was formerly reported, a sum of Rs. 350 was subscribed on the spot. The subscription list has now risen to Rs. 500.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Central Committee, and to raise further subscriptions. The following are the names:—

Mr. Abraham Daniel
Subedar Sandoojee Reuben, 5th B I
Dr. S. Sampson
Mr. Joseph Samuel
Mr. Aaron Reuben
Mr. Haeem Benjamin
Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., chairman
Khan Sahib Haeem Solomon., hon. treasurer.
Mr. David Solomon, hon. secretary.

This Committee has translated and largely circulated, among the Beni-Israel communities of Western India, portions of the various appeals, which have been issued in London. Seeking thus to render all the assistance in their power for the relief of their persecuted co-religionists, they now invite contributions from all who sympathise with the movement, without distinction of creed.

Contributions may be sent to Messrs. William Watson & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Contributions will be daily acknowledged in the newspapers.

For the Bombay Committee,
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Chairman,
H. SOLOMON, Hon. Treasurer,
DAVID SOLOMON Hon. Secretary.

THE MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The above Association, of which the President is Her Excellency Lady Harris, C. J., and Trustees Surgeon-General John Pinkerton, M.D., Major-General R. B. Hollinshead Blundell, Dr. T. Cooke, C.I.E. and Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., and Dr. Arthur W. Thomson, Honorary Secretary, has addressed the following circular to the members and subscribers:—

1. The managing Committee desire to express their thanks to the members and subscribers for their liberality, and, still more, for the very encouraging terms in which they have responded to the appeal for assistance made about two months ago when the Association was formed.

2. There are now 15 Life members, 19 members paying donations, and 51 members paying annual subscriptions. The total amount of money received from members, including a donation of Rs. 500 from His Excellency Lord Harris, is about Rs. 2,500; and of this sum Rs. 2,000 have been paid to the Sister-in-charge, Sassoon Hospital, Poona, according to arrangement for providing nurses for Association cases.

3. Three nurses have been engaged for Association work; one has already arrived from England, and the others are expected at an early date. The Sister-in-charge, Sassoon Hospital, Poona, is therefore now able to entertain applications for the services of nurses from corresponding members, on behalf of subscribers, or in accordance with the scheme on behalf of other Europeans up-country. In making application for the services of a nurse, the corresponding member should send a telegram in the following form to the Sister-in-charge:—"Mofussil nurse required for [A. B.] case of [Typhoid] subscriber." If the patient is not a subscriber, the fact should be stated.

4. The Committee are aware that in some quarters the opinion is entertained that the Association should organise and manage its own scheme for nursing independently of the Sisters at the Sassoon Hospital, or of any other outside society; and that it should preferably engage English nurses trained in this country. They propose therefore to await experience and the progress of events before engaging more than the three nurses mentioned above; and they trust that in June next, they will have received full suggestions from their subscribers and others who are interested in the scheme. It seemed to them necessary to make a start; and to save the expenses of building, and providing a matron, as well as to secure the great advantage of practice and training which the Sassoon Hospital affords, the working of the scheme was placed in the hands of the sisters.

In the next six months, they will be able to gauge the demand for nurses, their own resources, and the real direction of public opinion; and they will then be able to reconsider the whole position with regard to their obligations. They rely mainly upon experience, and are prepared to be guided in the future by it as well as by the wishes of their subscribers.

In the meanwhile if funds suffice there will be three nurses available for the work undertaken by the Association.

5. The provision of monthly nurses has been considered by the Committee. For the present they have deferred a decision on the subject; but when the number of nurses has been increased, and if there is any generally expressed wish among the subscribers that cases requiring these nurses should be attended to, they are prepared to consider the whole matter.

6. The Committee have arranged that as a tentative measure, and provided that funds suffice, the following scale of fees proportionate to the means of those who employ the nurses shall, on the recommendation of a Corresponding Member and approval by the Committee, be charged for the services of the nurses; but the Committee reserve to themselves power to make alterations in this scale whenever in their opinion it is expedient to do so.

Proposed Graduated Scale.

Monthly Income of Employer.	Monthly Fee.	Monthly Income of Employer.	Monthly Fee.
Rs. 200 and under	Rs. 30	Rs. 600	Rs. 70
" 300	" 40	" 700	" 85
" 400	" 50	" 800	" 100
" 500	" 60	above " 800	" 150

The travelling expenses of the Nurses must be paid by or on account of the persons who employ them; advances may be made by the Association towards these expenses, but the money so advanced should be refunded as soon as possible. Board and accommodation for the Nurses while on duty shall likewise be supplied.

7. The Committee in thanking the Members and Subscribers, rely upon their assistance to bring the benefits of the scheme to the notice of all Europeans in the Mofussil.

A Subscription of Rs. 75 entitles to Life Membership, Rs. 20 to Membership for five years; and Rs. 5 to Membership for one year.

Subscribers have a first claim on the services of the nurses; but if a nurse is available no case of a sick European or sick member of his family, recommended by the Civil Surgeon or Corresponding Member of the district will be disregarded.

An account has been opened with the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay; and all cheques should be crossed and made payable to

ARTHUR W. THOMSON, D.Sc.
Honorary Secretary.

College of Science, Poona, 7th January 1892.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

Camp Khedgaon, Jan. 10.

As I stated in my previous issue, according to the evidence of the agriculturists of the villages already examined by the Commission, a large number of them had passed deeds of sale to the sowcars when borrowing money. One sowcar told the Commission that for the past three or four years it had been the "custom" of the sowcars to grant loans only on deeds of sale and not on any other documents. How this result has been brought about by the Act was not made very clear. It was stated that formerly they could attach lands, crops, cattle, &c., on simple bonds, whereas now they could attach nothing under simple bonds. They had some hopes of recovering their money on mortgages with possession, but with deeds of sale they felt assured against loss. Hence it was that sowcars now insisted upon deeds of sale so frequently. They did sometimes grant loans to certain people whom they knew would repay them on simple bonds without any mortgage, and in some cases they advanced money to such people without requiring any bond at all, a record of the transaction being made in their (the Sowcars') books. But such transactions were becoming rare every day. The Registrar of one village stated that among the documents registered by him last year were fifteen "service bonds" by which certain ryots in consideration of a loan, agreed to give their services to their creditor for a certain period. In some cases the money was borrowed for marriage purposes: in others to pay off old standing debts. A short summary of the evidence already adduced before the Commission will probably prove interesting. In Pimplegaon, the borrowings from local sowcars did not, it was said, exceed Rs. 500 per year, while large loans were taken from sowcars in Poona—often to the extent of Rs. 25,000. When the people required a large loan they sent for a sowcar from Poona, who usually came down there and advanced them the money on the crops. The sowcar often gave them only half what the crops were actually worth. He really purchased the crops as he saw them before they came to maturity. The people of Bori complained that the system of registration required under the Act was rather costly and troublesome. One man told an amusing story of how certain money which he borrowed from a sowcar had been handed to him, as required under the provisions of the Act, before the Registrar when the document relating to the loan was registered, and that no sooner he got outside the Registrar's office the money was taken from him by the sowcar on some excuse or another. The man declared he never saw the money again, but the debt still stands against him.

The people from Dapuri stated that these sowcars never lent money now, except on deeds of sale. Asked whether they expected to receive back their lands on paying up the money. They had borrowed declared, in all simplicity that they certainly believed that they would get back their lands. The sowcars were asked if they would give back the lands on being repaid what was owing to them, and the answer which they gave to the question rather astonished poor ryots who fondly clung to the hope that they would recover their lands; "we will give the land back if we choose," said one of the sowcars, while others declared in a most positive fashion that they had no intention whatever of giving back what they had purchased, and not a single case has yet been found in which a ryot having once got money from a sowcar and given a deed of sale with the verbal understanding I have before spoken of, has ever got back his land. It was stated that debts on single bonds were getting fewer and fewer each year, while debts on mortgages with possession and deeds of sale were on the increase.

This was the opinion of the village registrar a "conciliator"—one of those functionaries who sprung into existence with the act, that out of 301 cases before him last year in only 32 cases did both the parties, to the transaction appear before him and come to an amicable settlement. In a large number of cases both parties have kept away altogether, in others the sowcar has turned up, while in other again, the ryot only turns up. The ryot's idea is that going before a conciliator does him no good whatever; he knows that if he goes before the conciliator the sowcar wont come, or that if the sowcar does trouble to come he will not reduce his claim by an anna. The Commission found the extraordinary case of inam village in which the people were not at all in debt. These people spoke well of the inamdar, who they declared invariably consulted their experience. If the season was a bad one and the people could not afford to pay up, the inamdar did not press them at all, but postponed payment to a more convenient season when they were in need, the inamdar helped them and the people themselves were always ready to help one another. The inamdar had not granted them absolute remission on any occasion, but he postponed payment, and with that arrangement they have satisfied. Asked if they expected remission now that they were having a bad time, the people replied in the negative and added that the inamdar would postpone the payments due. They feared, however, that with the very bad prospects at the present time they would soon find it absolutely necessary to borrow. In Bhundgaon, the people were in the same happy condition of freedom from debt. The people were not at all in debt, and the lands were unencumbered. This village was, until a few years ago, an inam village. The sowcar in these ten villages and in some other villages declared that their business was falling off, and that they now could not lend as much money as they formerly did. If large sums even asked for the village sowcars had to themselves borrow from the Poona sowcars at a low rate of interest and lend it at higher rates. The sowcar's principal complaint against the Act was what the system of registration was too costly and bothersome, and that the courts decreed repayment of the loan by instalments which deprived them of interest. One cultivator from Yeola who said he owed in all about Rs. 500 or 600 to these local sowcars said that his sowcars were all good men, that they never yet troubled him in any way, and he had not given any three of them a single bond of any sum. In fact, none of his sowcars had asked him for a document: all the transactions have merely recorded in the sowcar's books. He complained that the Irrigation Department could not give him as much water as he wanted. Five out of the eight survey markers he owned were capable of being irrigated by the canal, but only two were actually irrigated. Another ryot from the same village stated that he had borrowed Rs. 60 from his sowcar, and had passed a deed of sale for it. He continued to pay the assessment on his land which was Rs. 8, and he paid the sowcar Rs. 15 per year as rent. This sowcar when interrogated said that he had no idea of giving back the land if the Rs. 60 was returned to him. He would not sell the land to anybody for that sum. Asked if the Act had benefited them at all the ryots said they had no complaint to make one way or the other, but some of them were eager to impress on the Commission that the sowcars now-a-days would not even allow them to speak of mortgages for they always insisted upon deeds of sale, money being given, the sowcars, of course, having no [illegible] But now this re[illegible]ht about by the [illegible] Commission en[illegible] been redeemed [illegible] was introduced [illegible] been taken from [illegible]n *Herald.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One Paul Bohne, who was brought before the Berlin justices the other day charged with robbery from the person, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and ten years' "loss of civil rights." On being asked to tell the Bench what first led him to follow his nefarious calling, Bohne replied, "Your Honor, it is so long ago, and I have taken so many things, that I cannot with any degree of accuracy charge my memory with that one particular event in my life's history."

The American dredges formerly used by the Panama Canal Company have been sold to the Nicaragua Canal Company for the sum of 120,00 *l.* There were seven in all, but one foundered at sea in the transfer to Greytown, and only two of the others have been since used by the purchasing company, mostly in harbour work. About 300 labourers, chiefly Jamaicans, were also contracted for work on the new canal, but have generally returned to Colon, as there was no further need for their services.

"Hard up for surgical instruments" is a chronic complaint of our missionaries, lay and clerical, in lands remote. Hence it has occurred to a benevolent member of the Royal College of Surgeons to suggest that medical practitioners should gather together their old-fashioned and discarded instruments and appliances and bestow them on these worthy objects. Old operation-cases, knives, tourniquets, metal catheters (now so seldom used), sounds, trocars, teeth instruments, &c., would all be welcome, and their value in the lonely positions which many missionaries occupy, separated perhaps by two hundred or more miles from any assistance, could hardly be over-estimated. This gentleman knew an instance of a missionary who had no other instruments than an ordinary knife and a pair of scissors with which to remove the frost-bitten foot of a North American Indian, in whose case the operation was so imperative that he operated with these. Luckily his patient recovered. A beginning has been made by forwarding what articles of the sort he could spare to the Missionary Training College, Harley House, Bow.

A ridiculous incident is recorded by a correspondent at Naples. There is an asylum in that city for old people, in the service of which is used a small donkey-barrow on which is inscribed the words "Little Sisters of the Poor," and which is generally used for collecting odd gifts, from the sale of which the institute derives an income of about twenty thousand francs a year. The other day one of the paupers fell and hurt his head, and was conveyed in the cart, accompanied by two nuns, to the Pellegrini Hospital. Just before reaching it the cart upset, and the donkey ran away and took refuge in an office of the "Lotto." The spectators and inhabitants of the neighbouring streets immediately crowded to the "Lotto" office to play the numbers appropriate to the different persons and objects connected with the affair, 33, 36, 41, 53, and next day the office itself placarded the following numbers at its door, with the heading "Yesterday's incident—11, 41, 71, 90." Next Saturday the people will find out whether their Lotto-lore gave them the fortunate number."

Madame Meissonier, the widow of the painter, a Paris correspondent tells us, denies that it is she who stands in the way of an exhibition of her late husband's works or of a Meissonier Museum, to which she was willing to give her share of them, that is to say, the third of the unsold works. The hindrance comes from her step-son, M. Charles Meissonier, and her step-daughter, Madame Eggly, who want the division to be made in kind. Madame Meissonier did what she could to have the works shown to the world, instead of having them taken to Poissy to be locked up there. Since the painter's children stand in the way, she insists upon a public sale by auction. All Paris will be able to go and see the studies and finished paintings that the great painter left to his family when they are on view in the sale room. Madame Meissonier having demanded a sale by auction, the unsold works of her late husband can be disposed of in no other way.

Although, writes a Vienna correspondent, the new organization of Greater Vienna, with its nineteen districts, did not come into force until the 1st January, 1892, the old Octroi lines ceased to exist on Sunday, 13th December, at midnight—a moment of great local interest. Large numbers of spectators assembled at midnight at all the Octroi Stations to watch for the last carriage that would pay the tax for its beast of burden, and for the first which would come into Greater Vienna without paying the tribute that has been enforced for so long. A one-horse chaise was the last to pass at one of the barriers, and the crowd surrounded it and begged to know the names of the three men inside. The number of the carriage, "1425," was loudly proclaimed, and hundreds announced that they would secure that number in the lottery. Then there was a race between the carriages coming from the suburbs to see which would be the first to pass the line without paying, and there was much cheering and more resolutions to try and get the number, and to remember the occupants' names. Similar scenes took place at all the toll gates. Every true Viennese feels the importance of the change. There was nothing that provoked the abuse of foreigners so much as having to disburse the penny due for every horse before they could enter the city, and just as they had left the station and were in eager conversation with friends who had met them. All this is over now, and the irate Englishman can drive into Vienna just as he drives home from Victoria Station.

In "The Woman's Herald" an incident is related about the Duchess of Teck and her daughter which is particularly interesting just now. The story was told by Lady Wolveeton. She had invited a large party of working-men to spend the day at Coombe Wood, and dine there. Unfortunately it proved a very wet day, and only about twenty of the expected guests arrived. It was impossible to explore the grounds; so Lady Wolverton had large fires lighted in the billiard-room and picture-galleries, and, knowing that she could depend on the Duchess of Teck for help in entertaining the men, she sent a special messenger to the White Lodge. In a very short time the popular lady arrived with her daughter, and while the former read to some of the men in one room, the latter sang to them in another. The men were much pleased, and declared that they had never spent a more enjoyable afternoon.

The sudden collapse of the great slander case will have reminded many of the still more sudden and, in some regards, yet more dramatic breakdown of the Smyth ejectment suit at the Gloucester Assizes nearly thirty years ago. Tom Provis, calling himself Smyth, claimed the large estates of the Smyth family, reputed to be worth 30,000*l.* a year, as the legitimate son and heir of Sir Hugh Smyth, who had been supposed to have died without issue. His pretensions were based on a tissue of falsehoods and forgeries, sustained by him in the witness-box with extraordinary effrontery, till a little discrepancy regarding a date which he could not explain caused him to "turn pale" and ask permission to retire for awhile. It was at this turning point in the stirring drama that a telegram was brought into court stating that a man answering the description of the plaintiff had lately employed an engraver in Oxford-street to engrave a brooch with a crest and motto identical with those of a ring which had been produced by him on the trial as an old family relic; also to engrave a certain name on a brooch which in like manner answered exactly to the description of a brooch which Provis had sworn to having had in his possession as another family relic for many years. The seal engraver's attention had been called to the fact, pretty much as that of Messrs. Benjamin had been to Miss Elliot's transaction with them—that is, on reading a report of the trial in the papers. On these circumstances being put to him, the plaintiff dropped his head; and Sir Frederick Thesiger, counsel for the defendants, "sat down deeply moved." A few more questions, chiefly relating to Provis's past career, were put, on which Mr. Bovill, his leading counsel, declared that "after so appalling an exhibition he and his brethren could not continue the contest." Tom Provis was then and there committed to Gloucester gaol on the Judge's wararant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 11.

James, Lt-Col, Ms and Bo, Hd-Qr Staff, on Inspection duty, from Poona.

January 12.

Vigors, Lieut, Bengal, the Royal Irish, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

Grove, Lt, Bengal, 1st Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Saugor.

Mould, Surgn, Bengal, 1st Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.

Swinton, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—January 6.

Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Poona.

January 11.

Cardin, Capt, Pay-mr, Bo, A P D, from leave, to Deolali.

January 12.

Goodwyn, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.

Hewell, Capt, Burma, R R R Corps, on duty, to Thayelmyo.

Waller, Major, Burma, R R R Corps, on duty, to Thayelmyo.

Glutel, Major, Burma, R R R Corps, on duty, to Thayelmyo.

Walter, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th January, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. "A" Company Team will attend at the Coorla Range on the following dates to complete for the "Bayley Shield" and "Wyer Cup":—

BAYLEY SHIELD.

Practice, Friday, 15th January 1892.

Competition, Monday, 18th January 1892.

WYER CUP.

Practice, Thursday, 21st January 1892.

Competition, Monday, 25th January 1892.

By Order

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th January, 1892.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Wednesday and Thursday—Proficiency class, at 6-30 p.m.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

Friday, at 8-45 p.m.—Proficiency class.

To-day, at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun drill.

II. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 p.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

III. On Saturday next, the 16th inst., both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba. No. 2 Company to continue the annual course. No. 1 Company for 10" R M L Gun drill at Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill order.

By Order

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut. Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 9th, 1892.)

Foreign Department.

The privilege leave for fourteen days granted, in Foreign Dept notification, to Mr J A Crawford, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and First Assist and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is extended by three days.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G Oesinger as Consular Agent for France at Madras.

Home Department.

The services of Mr P H O'Brien, Indian Civil Service, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Medical.

The services of Surgeons J B Gibbons and G Jameson M B, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

Judicial.

The Hon'ble A Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months on urgent private affairs.

Police.

The services of Capt W R Little, I S C, 21st Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

The services of Lieut J C Erck, I S C, 23rd Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

Ecclesiastical.

The Rev G H N Ingle, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has reported his arrival.

Mr Ingle's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

With effect from the 7th January, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties, the Rev L Klugh, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jubbulpore.

Education.

Mr M E DaS Prothero, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr J Willson, or until further orders.

Military Department.

Lieut A R Ditmas, S C, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Hyderabad Contingent.

Ist Lancers—Lieut C E E F K Macquoid, Wing Officer, 3rd Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, vice Capt F Oswald, on furlough.

3rd Infantry—Lieut E Tennant, 3rd Bombay Infy, to be Offg Wing Officer, vice Lieut Macquoid, appointed to the Ist Lancers; and Lieut E N Davis, 3rd Bo Infy, to be Offg Wing Officer, vice Lieut Dalyell, appointed to the 3rd Lancers.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Col N F Parker, General List, Infantry, Assist Commissary Genl, Ist class, for one year; Capt E S Masters, S C, Bhopal Battalion, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, for one year; Lieut H W Campbell, S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year; and Lieut W J P Kaye, S C, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt F M Rundall, S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, Ist Battn, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year.

The undermentioned Honorary Commissioned and Warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary L Ogley, Commissariat-Transport Dept, for one year; and Condr J T Mantz, Assist Overseer, Ordnance Dept, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Major P E Henderson, S C, Assist Commissioner, Ist grade, Assam, (m c) for six months; Capt G W B Swiney, S C, Wing Comdr, 2nd Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for two months; and Lieut D D Baynes, S C, Sqdn Officer, 12th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, (m c) for ten days.

Capt E B Burton, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 17th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, is granted leave for the 14th October.

Col A Bloomfield, S C, Depy Commissioner, Ist class, Central Provinces, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

Pensions.

Condr J N Waugh, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major William Hill.

To be Majors.—Captain and Colonel in the Army Norman Robert Stewart, and Capt William Grenville Mansel.

Retirements.

Col A P Broome, General List, Infantry, Comdt, 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Rewards.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, H M's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—From the 13th August, 1891, in room of Deputy Surgn-Genl J H Thornton, C.B., retired with the special additional pension of £250.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Charles Morice, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

Volunteer Corps.

Appointments.—3rd Punjab (N W Railway) Vol Rifle Corps—Mr G H List to be Captain, vice Englebright, retired.

Resignations.—Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Second-Lieut E D Hill resigns his commission.

Marine Department.

Mr. T. G. Bailey, Offg Chief Builder, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in his appointment.

Capt H A Street, Indian Marine, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough (p. a.) for three months.

Public Works Department.

The services of Mr. R. Sivewright, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, who was lent to the Bengal Dooars Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Survey.

Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

Mr. S. DeBrath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem State Railways, is attached to the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Dept.

Mr. C M Davies, Class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, furlough for three months in extension.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers, to attached State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—Hon'ble E H S Napier, W Giles, J B Chirnside, Capt S L Craster, R E, and J B Chirnside, Ex Engr, 4th grade; Lieut J H Twiss R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade; J H M Smith, Ex Engr 4th grade; Major H O Selby, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade; J M A Despeissis, Ex Engr, 4th grade; A T Chiodetti, Assist Engr, 1st grade; W A Johns, J B Chirnside, and J Willcocks, Ex Engrs, 4th grade; H G S Savory, Bhoobun Mohun Bose; Rai Bahadur, and W S Haig, Ex Engrs, 3rd grade; St J Hewitt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and 3rd grade; P G Lieut Twining, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, J E Dallas, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; R T Denne, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; H B Taylor, and Capt C H Cowie, R E, Ex Engrs, 4th grade; J Willcocks, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; J Manson, R C Dyson, and Capt J E Capper R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade; Major H O Selby, R E. Ex Engr, 2nd grade; J E Dallas, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; and E J Alexander, Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr W T O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, N-W Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1892:—C B Cardew, class II, grade 1, and class I, grade 3, temporary rank; and F J Ivens, class II, grade 1.

Mr J Elston, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF JANUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·051	Calm.	1	73·1	49·1	79	...	0·10	—0·71
Agra	30·040	S E	2	75·6	52·1	80	...	..	—0·33
Cawnpore	30·067	N E	1	72·0	47·5	94	..	0·04	..
Allahabad	30·052	Calm.	1	79·5	48·9	84	..	..	—0·94
Jhansi	30·022	N	1	79·4	51·7	69	..	0·01	—0·34
Jacobabad	30·002	W	3	71·9	48·0	53	...	...	—0·04
Karachi	29·960	N N E	9	76·8	60·0	42	..	...	—0·24
Ajmere	30·018	E	3	73·3	47·2	64	..	..	—0·33
Deesa	29·951	E S E	6	83·1	49·9	45	..	...	—0·15
Rajkote	29·997	W S W	5	81·9	51·0	58	...	..	—0·35
Veraval	29·984	Calm.	6	..	58·2	50	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·015	E	4	76·2	49·9	48	..	..	—0·33
Indore	29·960	S S E	3	82·0	56·6	50	...	..	—0·67
Saugor	29·978	E S E	3	82·3	60·2	72	..	0·02	—1·78
Jubbulpur	30·951	Calm.	..	81·4	56·8	82	..	...	—1·40
Hoshangabad	29·995	E	4	81·3	61·8	59	..	...	—1·34
Khandwa	29·999	Calm.	3	86·7	55·6	59	..	..	—1·08
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Nagpur	30·051	N	5	85·8	58·3	61	..	...	—1·66
Amraoti	30·250	Calm.	7	88·8	63·3	49	..	...	—1·90
Akola	30·014	S S E	5	90·0	61·4	44	..	...	—2·41
Surat	30·019	N W	L	88·1	56·1	78	...	...	—1·18
Malegaon	30·034	W S W	5	89·0	54·0	66	..	..	—1·40
Bombay	30·005	E	8	80·9	68·9	78	..	0·01	—0·86
Poona	30·044	Calm.	6	90·6	52·5	74	..	0·02	—1·64
Sholapore	30·057	S E	8	91·2	58·1	44	..	..	—1·88
Ratnagiri	29·997	N E	7	87·9	68·9	78	..	0·01	—0·79
Belgaum	30·007	W S W	1	85·3	57·9	47	..	1·51	—0·49
Goa	29·980	E	7	86·1	67·4	75	..	..	..
Karwar	29·969	N E	3	87·8	61·0	85	..	0·54	—2·61
Mangalore	29·982	E N E	2	90·3	68·4	59	..	2·01	—1·68
Calicut	29·948	E N E	8	87·8	65·9	75	..	3·97	—3·44
Cochin	29·938	N E	M	91·2	70·6	71	...	9·07	—0·67
Bangalore	30·099	E	3	81·2	53·9	69	...	0·66	—3·81
Secunderabad	30·061	E	7	86·2	60·4	57	..	..	—2·09
Masuliptm.	30·054	N	4	83·6	63·1	92	...	..	—8·27
Bellary	30·043	S	5	89·0	60·0	63	...	0·72	—1·58
Cuddapah	30·045	E S E	..	89·0	62·4	70	...	0·53	—6·49
Madras	30·035	N W	8	83·2	70·2	77	..	..	..
Coimbatore	30·032	N	5	87·3	58·8	97	..	1·45	—4·38
Trichinopoly	30·025	Calm.	3	87·0	62·9	80	..	4·68	—5·63
Negapatam	29·970	N [illegible]	10	79·9	67·7	87	..	33·97	+2·49
Colombo (11th Jan.)	29·943	N N E	9	83·0	72·0	82	0·03	28·63	+7·56

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased rappidly at Ajmere, briskly in Sind and at Indore and Saugor, and moderately or slightly in Gujarat and at Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore. Elsewhere it has increased, the rise being rapid at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Madras, and moderate or slight in other districts. Readings are relatively high in Mysore and to the north of Lat. 14° and to the east of Long. 79° and low on the Malabar Coast and probably in Ceylon. The isobars indicate that the depression which lay yesterday to the east of Allahabad has moved far to the eastward of Jubbulpore. They also point to the existence of a large low-pressure area in Lower Sind.

The barometer reads below the normal everywhere the deficiency being considerable at Karachi and Deesa. Abnormals confirm the existence of a large depression in Lower Sind and at and in the neighbourhood of Deesa. Winds in Lower Sind and Gujarat show a feeble tendency to cyclonic circulation, while in other places they are light in force and variable in direction. Except at Madras, Bombay, Neemuch and Rajkote, the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere; the highest maximum was 91° at Cochin. The night temperature is 5° to 9° higher than the mean of the season at Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Karachi and Jacobabad, and about normal in other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (48°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Jhansi, Jacobabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. The large area of low pressure noticed in yesterday's report to the north of Lat. 12° and to the west of Long. 72° in the Arabian Sea has moved northwards and now appears a depression in Lower Sind. The winds are feebly cyclonic around the depression, but the skies are clear and no rain is likely. This depression shows a tendency to move east-south-eastwards into the Central Provinces where, in the neighbourhood of Saugor or Hoshangabad, light showers are probable. The baric gradients are moderately steep in Gujarat and Lower Sind and moderate to fresh winds are probable there. Elsewhere, the weather is generally fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

The barometer has fallen in North-West India and risen elsewhere, the fall being brisk in the western desert and the rise also brisk in the North-West Provinces and Bengal. Readings are high along the line to the Himalayas, while feeble depression lies over a western Rajputana. Winds exhibit feeble indraught towards the depression over the western desert, while the directions are easterly over the west of the Peninsula, northerly over Burma and south of the Bay, and variable elsewhere A south-east fall is reported from Murree. Temperature has fallen in South Peninsula, east Punjab, and the North-West Provinces, and risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is above the normal in all Provinces, except in Burma and Madras. The only rainfall reported is a light shower from Quetta. The depression noticed above will probably advance towards eastward, and light showers may accompany it, but its effect on the whether is probably slight.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An important fact has been made known in connection with the recent alarm concerning the safety of of the Banterer. Owing to her non-arrival after leaving Queenstown, and in view of the stormy weather, anxiety was manifested as to her safety. On Friday afternoon (Dec. 8) a vessel was prepared for sea to go in search of the Banterer, when news came that she had been seen passing Clovelly. It has been ascertained, however, that both on Wednesday and Thursday previous she was observed from Hartland Point Lighthouse lying at the back of Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel. The lighthouse keepers, however, did not communicate this fact to the naval authorities, because the nearest telegraph station to Hartland is four miles distant; and they were unware of the concern which was felt for the Banterer's safety. Thus a strong illustration is supplied of the necessity for connecting the coastguard stations and lighthouses by wire with the general telegraphic system of the country. If the Hartland lighthouse keepers had been able to telegraph the whereabouts of the Banterer, all the fears that were entertained concerning her, the expense of fitting out a vessel to go in search of her, the inconvenience to the duke of Edinburgh, who postponed his journey to London, and to many others, would not have occurred. Lundy Island was formerly connected by telegraph cable with the mainland, but the cable was broken nearly two years ago, and the Post Office have never yet been induced to repair it. The omission to connect Hartland with the telegraph office by wire is the more inexplicable because a telegraph wire runs within five hundred yards of the light house.

The *Royal Artillery Gazette* of the 18th inst. shows some of the earliest effects of the separation of the Garrison Artillery from the mounted branches. Promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel is now made from a joint list of half-pay lieutenant-colonels and full-pay majors; the majors who accept half-pay lieutenant-coloneicies always retaining their places for promotion below any majors senior to them who may not elect to accept half-pay promotion. In the "Gazette" to which we refer, writes our contemporary, the first two eligible officers are duly promoted; the third, a half-pay lieutenant-colonel, is apparently ineligible, although he has served in both branches. Lieutenant-Colonel Siddons, standing next, is promoted, then follows the supersession of five half-pay lieutenant-colonels, and one major by Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Smith from half-pay. Two of the superseded lieutenant-colonels, however, are employed. Colonel Kensington's forecast, almost exactly correct numerically, is strictly accurate as to the last individual promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1891, as Lieutenant-Colonel Siddons has actually obtained promotion, although at the expense of the officer superseded by him.

The *Graphic* has unearthed a nice little anecdote which is touchingly illustrative of the yearning secretly possessed by Thomas Atkins for pure literature. According to our contemporary there was "once upon a time" and officer in charge of a detachment stationed somewhere in the wilds of Ireland, to whom occurred the idea that reading aloud to the little band of exiles under his command would "soften their manners" and hinder them personally from "becoming ferocious." Accordingly, this devoted gentleman did read much printed matter to his soldiers in that place, and lo! what they said among themselves to be the choicest portion of the what he did read unto them was the "Dia of Plato," translated by one Jowett, commonly known as the Master of Balliol.

Isn't this interesting and instructive? asks the *Broad Arrow*. Cannot one in a moment picture this gem of a subaltern or captain lovingly taking down from his well-filled shelves a volume of "Jowett's Plato," and carrying it off to the barrack-room, where already is assembled the little detachment eager to absorb the wisdom of Socrates at 3rd hand? Talk about Mesopotamia being a "blessed word" if you like; but such ribald jocosity is not to be mentioned in this connection. It would be more carping captiousness to suggest that young officers sent on detachment to remote stations in Ireland do not as a rule carry four or five—we really forget the exact number—fat volumes of a classical translation as part of their kit. And, supposing that this actually happened, and that the enthusiast in question really did essay to read his "Jowett's Plato" aloud to his detachment, who would be so unkind as to hint that it was listened to and appreciated as a matter of discipline?

Pretty little stories like this ought not, of course, to be spoiled by vulgar incredulity, the same paper continues. Plenty of us, too, have smiled at Bret Harte's beautiful little narrative of that evening when a certain young "outcast of Poker's Flat" read selections from Pope's "Homer's Iliad" to his brethren in misfortune a performance which, although he did pronounce Achilles as Ashheels, seemed to comfort them greatly. And if the scum of an American mining camp could find satisfaction in the sulks and spasms of "Ashheels," why should not the charm of the Socratic dialogue penetrate the soul of T. A.? After all the thing is reasonable, and we beg the *Graphic's* pardon if at the outset of this reference to its "anecdote" we hinted that our contemporary had been deceived.

"Nauticus" writes, in reply to Sir Charles Dilke's question in *Notes and Queries*, *re* the siege of Toulon:—"All the shot named as having been found might have been fired from the ships of Sir Cloudesley Shovell's squadron, or more probably from the advanced flotilla of bomb-vessels, light frigates and boats which, under Rear-Admiral Dilkes, stood in closer and kept up a bombardment from noon one day till 5 the next morning. The ships of the last quarter of the eighteenth century carried 18-prs., but not 8-prs. or 2-prs., except in the case of the last-named sometimes as swivel-pieces. Only those on the spot are capable of forming a judgment upon the question of whether or no the shot came from afloat; but if they did, and were fired from British men-of-war, I should think there could be but little doubt that it was in 1707, and not at a later date by the ships of Howe or Nelson. Query: Is the 2-lb. missile, grape?—in which case, of course, we should expect to find many more than one specimen."

The recommendation of the Admiralty and India Office Committee, which issued its report in the summer on the arrangements for keeping stock of naval and torpedo stores at Bombay, and supplying the East Indian Squadron, have now been approved by their Lordships and the India Office, and will be carried into effect. The Committee consisted of Sir G. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. G. P. Gilbert, and Mr. H. R. Yorke, of the Admiralty; and Major-General O. Newmarch and Mr. H. Waterfield, of the India Office. The questions settled are the descriptions of stores—naval, victualling, ordnance, &c.—that are to be kept in the dockyard at Bombay; which of them are to be purchased by the India Office, and which to remain the property of the Admiralty; how the stocks are to be regulated, drawn, and issued, and disposed of when returned by ships, with other administrative details. The report of the Committee also recognises the want of additional store house accommodation at Aden.

Another Committee has recently been overhauling, at Portsmouth, the question of the money allowance paid to Warrant Officers for keeping the accounts of stores of the ships in the Reserves, harbour-ships. Royal yachts, Coastguard gunboats, &c. A revision of this question has been sadly needed for some time, the clerical work involved having of late become deplorably heavy. Much of it we hold to be unnecessary, and we should like to see an inquiry into this question initiated by some one vigilant and bold. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the readjustment of the scale of allowances will give the Warrant Officers satis faction.

A Concession has been granted to the Australian colonists which is likely to have the most important and far-reaching results, should they avail themselves of the opportunity. The Admiralty have decided to facilitate the admission of young colonists into the Australian squadron, and aspirants may enter as non-continuous service men for a six months' trial. At the end of that period, should they decide to continue in the Service, they will be sent to England for gunnery training, and will subsequently be employed in the Australian vessels as much as possible. Australian boys who may volunteer for the Navy will also be trained in England for service in their own waters. Here the Admiralty have clearly taken a very judicious step, which cannot fail to meet with general approval, and it is to be hoped that the colonists will take full advantage of the offer. It has always been intended to ultimately hand over the Australian squadron to the Australians, and when the day comes a large force of trained seamen will be needed.

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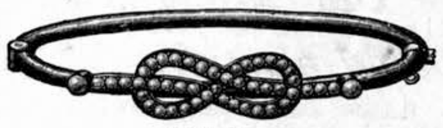

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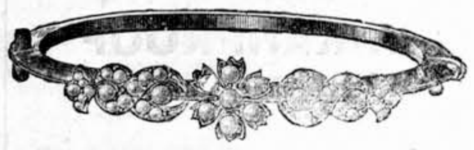

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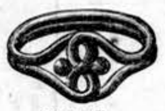

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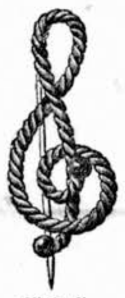

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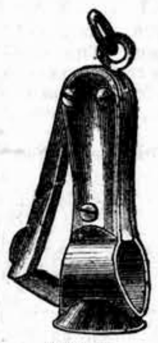

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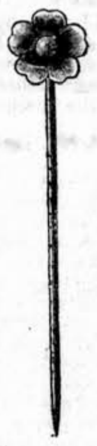

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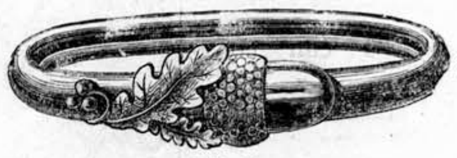

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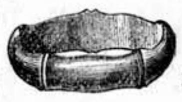

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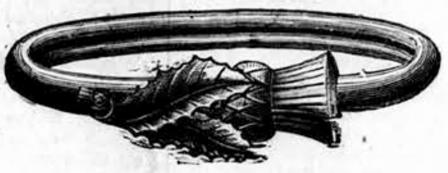

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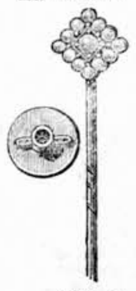

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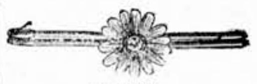

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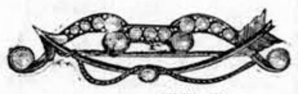

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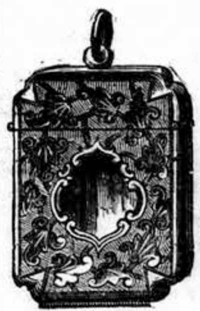

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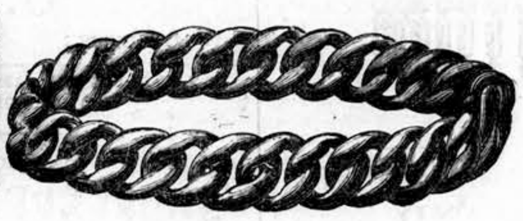

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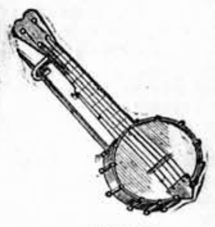

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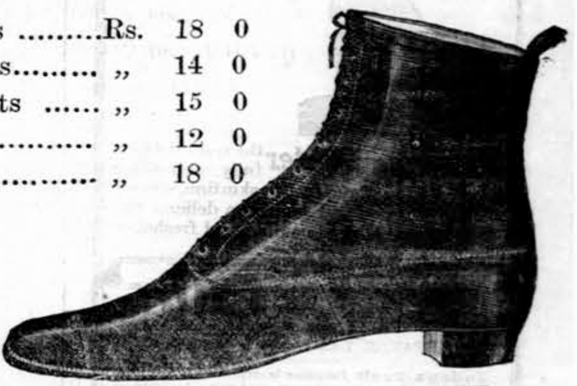

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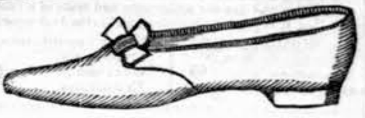

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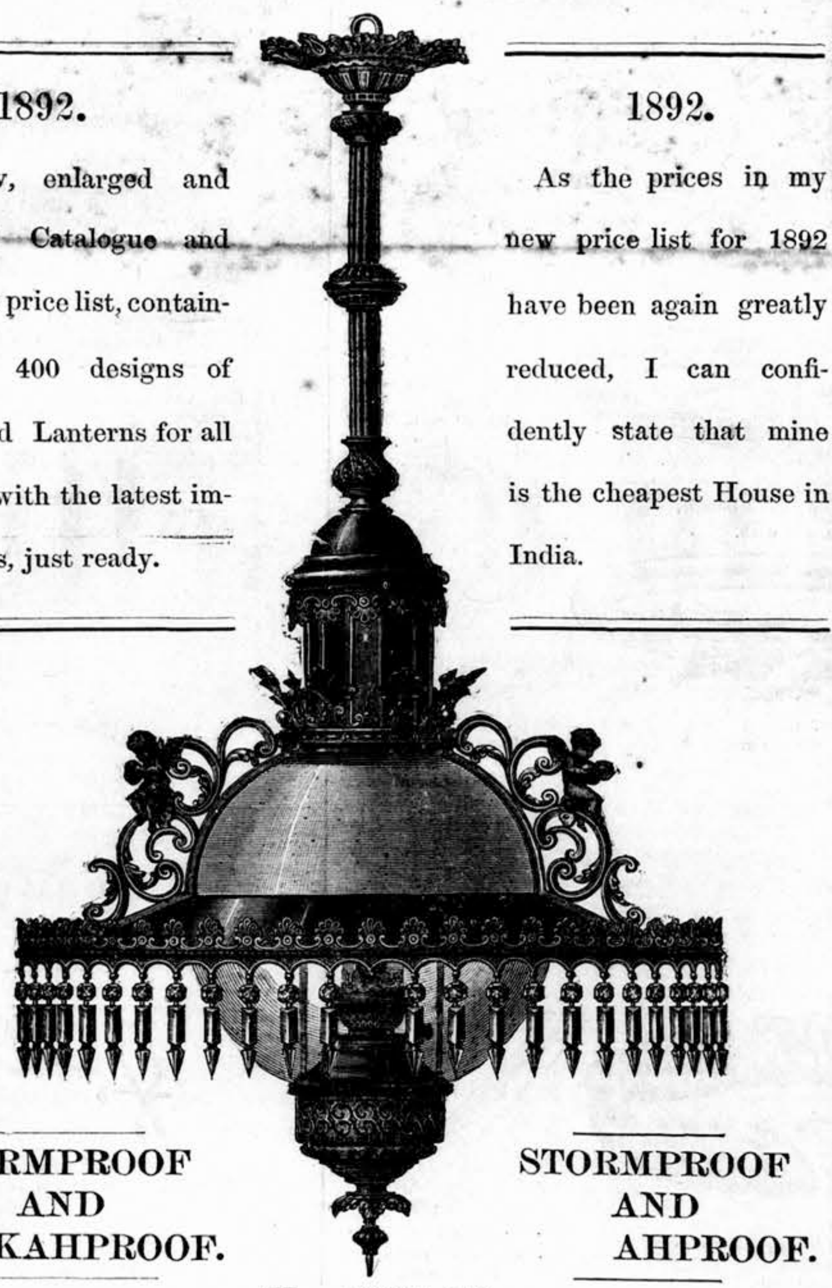

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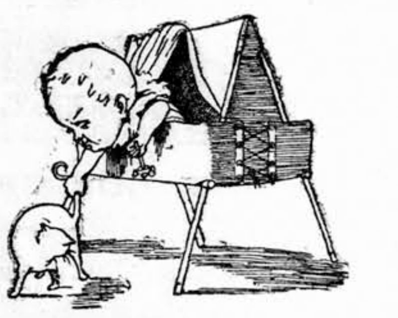

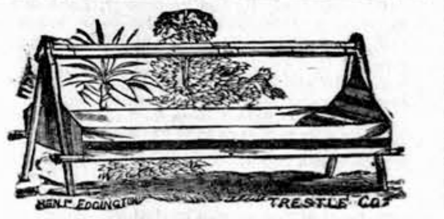

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